

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2002-345149
(43)Date of publication of application : 29.11.2002

(51)Int.Cl. H02J 3/00
G06F 17/60

(21)Application number : 2001-148053
(22)Date of filing : 17.05.2001

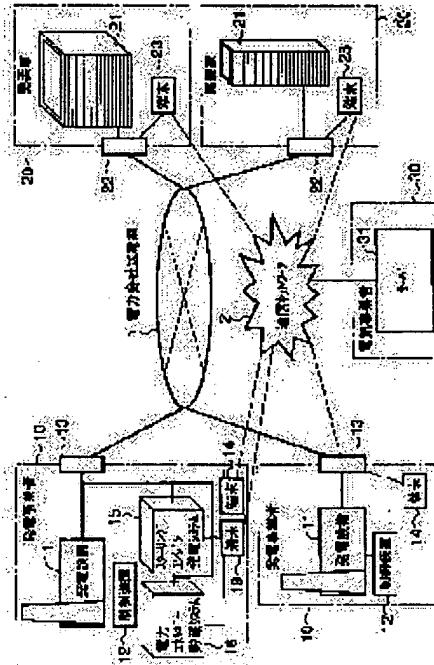
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(54) SURPLUS POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a reliable surplus power management system, where electric power or electric energy which electricity users require can be acquired from power generation operators by electric utility operators without fail, and be supplied to the electricity users with stability.

SOLUTION: A Stirling engine generation system 15, capable of supplying power to a transmission network 1, is installed, and the operation of the Stirling engine generation system 15 is controlled according to demand-and-supply balance between the power supply to the transmission network 1 and the electricity usage of customers 20. Excess or deficiency in surplus power supply is eliminated by this control.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 17.05.2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection] 07.12.2004

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号
特開2002-345149
(P2002-345149A)

[特許請求の範囲]

特開2002-345145

【特許請求の範囲】
【請求項1】 発電事業者が余剰電力を電気事業者が購入し、その購入電力を送電網により前記発電事業者から

【請求項6】 請求項4に記載の余剰電力管理システム
一時蔵手段を充電させる手段と、を有することを特徴とする余剰電力管理システム。

(43)公開日 平成14年11月29日(2002.11.29)

G 06 F 17/60 110 G 06 F 17/60 111
H 02 J 3/60

新編 金瓶梅

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(22)出願日 平成13年5月17日(2001.5.17)

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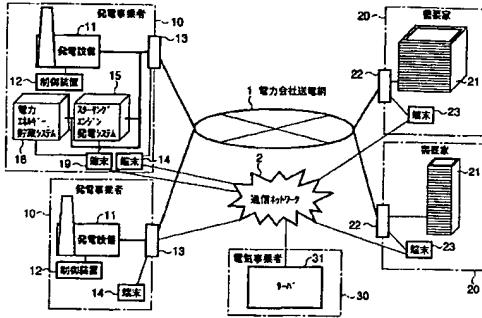
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(54) [発明の名称] 余剰電力管理システム

【課題】 電力使用者が必要とする電力または電力量を電力事業者が基準通りから過剰に供給して電力使用者に安定供給することができる個別性にすぐれた余剰電力管理システムを提供する。



記録補助手段を設け、前記発電事業者の施設内に設けた送電力使用者の施設内に設けられている第1端末と、これら第1および第2端末とのデータ送受信が可能なサーバーと、このサーバーに接続され前記端末とのデータ送受信により前記送電網への電力供給と前記電力使用者の電力使用との統合バランスを監視する手段と、前記サーバーに接続された前記監視結果に応じた削減指令を前記第1端末に送る手段とを有する、余剰電力管理システム。
【請求項4】 発電事業者の余剰電力を電気事業者が購入を特徴とする余剰電力管理システム。

30 前記エネルギー販売業者は、入力電力を各支路ごとにスルー

において、前記送電網への電力供給が前記電力使用者の電力使用に対し不足となる場合に前記補助発電手段を運転させる手段を有することを特徴とする余剰電力管理システム。
【請求項3】 請求項1に記載の余剰電力管理システムにおいて、前記補助発電手段は、前記発電事業者の施設内に設けられている、
前記補助発電手段は、前記発電事業者の施設内に設けられ、
前記補助発電手段は、熱エネルギーを太陽光または外部熱源から採収する採収ユニットと、この採収ユニットで
受取が可能な余剰電力管理システム。
未とのデータ送受信により前記送電網への電力供給を前述記電力使用者の電力使用との需要バランスを監視する手段と、前記サーバーに設けられ前記監視結果に応じた制御指令を前記第1端末に送る手段とを有する、
【請求項4】 前記第1ないし請求項3のいずれかに記載の余剰電力管理システムにおいて、前記補助発電手段は、熱エネルギーを太陽光または外部熱源から採収する採収ユニットと、この採収ユニットで

〔特許請求の範囲〕	
【請求項1】 前記電力事業者が余剰電力を電費事業者が購入し、その購入電力を送電網により前記発電事業者がから電力使用者へ直接的に供給する余剰電力管理システムにおいて、	
前記送電網への送電が可能な補助発電手段と、前記送電網への電力供給と前記電力使用者の電力使用との競合バランスに応じて前記補助発電手段の運転を制御する具備したことを特徴とする余剰電力管理システム。	10
【請求項2】 1項の余剰電力管理システムにおいて、	10

限定している。制御手段は、送電網への電力供給が電力会社

定している。蓄電ユニットは、複数の電気二重

記指令後、上記第1検出手段の検出による電力供給部

電コンデンサと、これら電気二重層コンデンサの放電時
の電圧変化に伴いその各電気二重層コンデンサの相互接
続のバターンを逐次に切替える切替手段と、各有てい

る。
【0026】請求項13に係る発明の余剰電力管理システムは、

しかし、光電や熱電などの発電能力を電気事業者が購入し、その購入電力を送電網により前記発電事業者から電力使用者へ直接的に供給するものであって、送電網への送電

が可能な補助発電手段と、この補助発電手段に設けられた
その補助発電手段の発電に必要なエネルギーの貯蔵およ
び放出が可能なエネルギー貯蔵手段と、送電網への電力

供給と電力使用者の電力使用との需給バランスに応じて上記補助発電手段の運転および上記エネルギー貯蔵手段

の貯蔵・放出を制御する制御手段と、を備えている。
【0027】請求項1-4に係る発明の余剰電力管理システムは、請求項1-3に係る発明において、補助発電手段

およびエネルギー貯蔵手段について限定している。補助発電手段は、熱エネルギーを太陽光または外部熱源から

採取する採取ユニットと、この採取ユニットで採取された熱エネルギーにより駆動されるスターリングエンジンと、このスターリングエンジンの動力で蓄積する蓄電池

とを有している。エネルギー貯蔵手段は、上記採取ユニットに設けられ水素吸蔵合金が収容された第1水素吸蔵合気タックト、トロボル、ヒートリサイクルヒートポンプ、

熱エネルギーを取り込むことが可能な恒温槽と、この恒温槽に設けられ水素吸蔵合金が収容された第2水素吸蔵

合金タンクと、上記第1水素吸藏合金タンクと上記第2水素吸藏合金タンクとの相互間に接続された水素輸送管と、この水素輸送管に設けられた開閉弁とを有してい

[0028] 請求項15に係る発明の余剰電力管理システムは、発電事業者の余剰電力を電気事業者が購入し、

その購入電力を送電網により前記発電事業者から電力使用者へ直接的に供給するものであつて、送電網に供給される電力を輸出する第1発生手段と送電網から第2

使用者に取り込まれる電力を検出する第2検出手段と、この第2検出手段の検出結果に基づいて電力使用者の電力

自ら決定する手段と、この推定手段と、この推定された電力需要に
自ら決定する電力を発電事業者から送電網に送出させるため
の発電計画を決定する決定手段と、この決定された発電

計画を発電事業者に通知する通知手段と、上記第1検出手段の検出結果と上記第2検出手段の検出結果との対比に基づいて、現時点より先の電力供給と電力使用との齎

合バランスを予測し、その予測結果に応じて発電事業者より供給電力に対する増減値を設定する予測手段と、この設定された増減値を監視基盤者に指令する指令手段と

電網への送電が可能な補助発電手段と、この補助発電手段の出力の充電または上記余剰電力の充電を可能としたが、その他の方法によるもの。

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記載後、上記第1海出手段の後出による電力供給が記載された増強を含む所定またはその外れ基準とする御用語を除く外れている場合、その外れ方向が不足側であれば上記補助電力手段を運転または上記エネルギー貯蔵手段を放電させ、外れ方向が過剰側となる場合にその過剰分で上記エネルギー貯蔵手段を充電させる船頭手段と、を備えている。

【0029】請求項1-6に係る発明において、推定手段について規定している。推定手段は、電力使用者に固有の基本データ、および同電力使用者の現地気象データなどに基づき、電力需要を推定する。

【0030】請求項1-7に係る発明の余剰電力管理システムは、請求項1-5に係る基準において、推定手段について規定している。推定手段は、予め設定されている単位時間の回分について、またはその次回分とそれ以降に就く複数回の単位時間について、推定を行う。

【0031】[発明の実施の形態] [1]以下、この発明の第1の実施形態について図面を参照して説明する。図1において、1-10は電気事業者と契約した発電事業者で、発電設備1-1、この発電設備1-1を制御するための制御装置1-2、発電設備1-1から後述の送電網1に供給される電力の値および電力を検出たとすれば計測する計測器(第1機出手段)1-3、この計測器1-3に接続されたコンピュータ等の端末(第1端末)1-4を所有している。計測器1-3は、電力の値および電力量のほかに、力率を計測する。

【0032】このような発電事業者1-0が複数あり、それぞれの発電設備1-1の発電電力うち、発電事業者1-0の本来の操業に使用する電力を超える分のいわゆる余剰電力が、特定規格電気事業者(以下、電気事業者と略称する)3-0に購入される。電力会社は送電網1に供給される。この送電網1は、電気事業者3-0とは別の電力会社が所有する設備である。この送電網3-0は他の発電事業者3-0が送電を委託することにより、電気事業者3-0が各発電事業者1-0から購入した余剰電力が、送電網1を介して各発電事業者1-0から複数の電力使用者(以下、需要家と称する)2-0に直接的に供給される。

【0033】各需要家2-0は、送電網1から電力を取り込んで内部の負荷設備の運転に使用する機器、この建物2-1に取り込まれる電力の値および電力量を検出する計測器(第2機出手段)2-2、この計測器2-2に接続されたコンピュータ等の端末(第2端末)2-3を所有している。計測器2-2は、電力の値および電力量のほかに、力率を計測する。

【0034】電気事業者3-0は、各発電事業者1-0の余電力を購入する契約を各発電事業者1-0と交わし、その購入した電力を各需要家2-0に販売する契約を各需要家2-0と交わし、かつ上記のように送電網1の所有者との間で送電契約の契約を交わし、余剰電力の購入から供給までのその管理を行うもので、制御装置としてサーバー3-1を備えている。サーバー3-1は、各発電事業者1-0の端末4-0および各需要家2-0との間にインターネット接続の通信ネットワーク2を介したデータ送受信が可能な機器である。また、図示していないが、サーバー3-1は、送電を委託している電力会社の端末に対しても通信ネットワーク2を介したデータ送受信が可能となっている。

【0035】なお、各発電事業者1-0において端末1-4に制御装置1-2を個別端末接続、サーバー3-1から端末1-4への送信内容をそのまま発電設備1-1に対する電力機出用データとして制御装置1-2に送るようにしてよい。

【0036】このような構成において、1つまたは複数の発電事業者1-0の施設内に、補助電力手段であるスターリングエンジン発電システム1-5、エネルギー貯蔵手段である電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6、および端末1-4が接続されている。

【0037】[スタークリングエンジン発電システム1-5]は、発電設備1-1と計測器1-3との間の電力線1-8に接続され、運転により発電した電力を送電網1へ送出すことが可能である。

【0038】電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6は、蓄電ユニットを有し、電力線1-8に供給される余剰電力のうち需要家2-0の使用に供されない過剰分を充電したり、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6の差電電力の過剰分を充電したり、さらには、蓄えた電力を必要に応じて送電網1へ放電する機能を有している。

【0039】端末1-9は、上記サーバー3-1との間で上記通信ネットワーク2を介したデータ送受信が可能であり、そのサーバー3-1と共に、スタークリングエンジン発電システム1-5の運転および電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6の充放電を制御する制御手段を構成している。

【0040】[エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6]は、およびその周辺部の構成を図2に示している。

【0041】発電設備1-1は、いわゆるガス圧電気設備であり、発電機4-0、この発電機を駆動する蒸気タービン4-1、この蒸気タービン4-1を経た蒸気を復水する復水器4-2、この復水器4-2で得られる水を蒸気ボイラ4-4を燃焼する送熱器4-5を備えている。蒸気ボイラ4-4を燃焼する送熱器4-5を備えている。蒸気ボイラ4-4のうち、本来の操業で使用する電力を超える分の余剰電力が、電力線1-8および計測器1-3を介して送電網1に送出される。

【0042】スタークリングエンジン発電システム1-5は、スタークリングエンジン5-1、このスタークリングエンジン5-1の動力で発電する発電機5-2、スタークリングエンジン5-1を駆動するための熱エネルギーを太陽光また

し、片面に集電体としてアルミニウム浴射を施した材料、鍛造した活性炭などの粒状炭素粉末とカーボン・ブランクなどの導電剤ヒトテフロン（登録商標）エマルジョン（またはテフロン（登録商標）粉末）とを混練してシート化し片面にアルミニウム浴射を施した材料、ホルムアルデヒド・トルソルシンなどの有機化合物ゲルをCO₂ガス加熱し、蒸素雰囲気下で熱処理するソルゲル法や、有機化合物低分子を高分子化し、熱処理したポリメラライゼーション法によって作成した高強度繊維を用いて同様にシート化し集電体を貼り付けた材料、白金系合金、ルテニウムオキサイド、インジウムオキサイドなどの金属酸化物を導電シート材料、ポリアセンなどの導電性ポリマー・シート材料などが選択される。

【0068】この補充電の一例を図1のフローチャートに示している。先ず、コンデンサンサ・パンク8-1に蓄えられた充電電池が計測8-2で計測され、その計測結果に応じて充電制御が適用される。

から電力供給状況を検出する。

【0078】(5) 上記電力供給該当日の当日、発電計画に基づく電力供給を行われている状況において、各計測器1-3の計測により検出される電力供給状況と各計測器2-2の計測により検出される電力使用状況との対比に基づいて、かつ各発電事業者1-0に固有の発電機能を有するだけで十分であり、これを保護制御部7-8から端末1-9に送り、その端末1-9で上式の演算を行することにより求めてもよいし、残量計8-2の計測結果は(端子電圧V)を保護制御部7-8および端末1-9の現地気象データなどに基づいて、現時点より先の電力供給と電力使用率(電気事業者3-0のサービス3-1に送り、そのサービス3-1で上式の演算を実行することにより求めることもできる。

【0074】一方、電気事業者のサービス3-1は、主要なエネルギー貯蔵システム1-6に取り込まれる。電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1-6では、スターリングエンジン発電システム1-5が駆動され、その双方向性スイッチ7-4の一方の接点のオンによって蓄電ユニット7-3に印加される。こうして、コンデンサンサ・パンク8-1が補充電される。なお、電力網1-8上の余剰電力に需要家2-0の使用に供されない過剰分が生じ、そのためオボンとのテトラカルキンアンモニウム塩を溶かしてプロピレンカーボネートPC、ガスマスク/クロクトン-C-B-Lなどの塩基性樹脂膜、またはPVC/エチレンカーボネート(PC/E/C)、PC/スルファン(PC/S/L)などの混合系有機樹脂膜に溶解させた非水溶媒電解液などが挙げられる。

【0063】これら材料から選択された一対の分極性電極の間に、セバーレークが挿入され、セバーレークの材料としては、紙、ポリエチレン、テフロノン(塑性樹脂)の多孔性シートやガラス織維シートが挙げられる。

【0064】電気二重層コンデンサーCは、これらの電極をセバーレークと集電板間に挟んで構築して容器に収納し、電解液を充填して封口する用意タイプ、電極間にしてセバーレークを介して一体で巻き込んでこれを円筒型容器に収納し電解液を充填して封口する円筒タイプなどが考えられる。

【0065】しかしながら、これらは電気二重層コンデンサーCを構築する一例を示したのみであり、上述した条件を満たせば何らこれに限定されることはない。

【0066】また、電気二重層コンデンサーCに蓄えられた電気量は、自己放電によって絶対的に減少する。自己放電は、電池の構成によって絶対的に減少する。自己放電量によって異なるが、およそ3% / monthとされ、船用電池(3 ~ 5% / month)、Li-ion電池(5% / month程度)の5倍強、ニッケル水素電池(1.5 ~ 3.0% / month)の1 ~ 2倍と二次電池の自己放電より大きい傾向にある。そのため、適宜に補充電を実施する必要がある。

【0067】一方、上記パンク切替による電力の有効利

益(現地)の割合は二次電池と比較すると簡単であり、料、鍛造した活性炭などの粒状炭素粉末とカーボン・ブランクなどの導電剤ヒトテフロン(登録商標)エマルジョン(またはテフロン(登録商標)粉末)とを混練してシート化し片面にアルミニウム浴射または板を貼り付けた材料、ホルムアルデヒド・トルソルシンなどの有機化合物ゲルをCO₂ガス加熱し、蒸素雰囲気下で熱処理するソルゲル法や、有機化合物低分子を高分子化し、熱処理したポリメラライゼーション法によって作成した高強度繊維を用いて同様にシート化し集電体を貼り付けた材料、白金系合金、ルテニウムオキサイド、インジウムオキサイドなどの導電性ポリマー・シート材料、ポリアセンなどの導電性ポリマー・シート材料などが選択される。

【0068】この補充電の一例を図1のフローチャートに示している。先ず、コンデンサンサ・パンク8-1に蓄えられた充電電池が計測8-2で計測され、その計測結果に応じて充電制御が適用される。

事業者10、各需要家20に固有の識別情報である1

ノンコノ、あるいは電力

エルギー貯蔵システム

スル。シテ、アリ。

要象 20 的使用之供給者

「通説分か題」王不ルキ一則

の発電データファイル、各需要家2～10の基礎データファイル、各需要家2～10の過去の受電データファイル、発電・各需要家2～10の過去の受電データファイル、発電計画ファイル、発電・使用電力関係のモニタリングファイル、需給バランス制御・管理ファイル、給電指令指揮ファイル、送電網1を所有する電力会社との協約制御ファイル、気象データファイル、電気二重層コンデンサ運営・管理指示ファイル、電気二重層コンデンサの過去データファイル。

盤)が十分な場合は(ステップ1の光電池、スタート・リンクエンジン発電システム15が動作する。すなはち、スタート・リンクエンジン発電システム15における採取ユニット50の太陽光受光および熱受光がそれぞれ稼動に十分であるか否かが判定される。(ステップ1-1、ステップ1-3)。太陽光の受光盤は、光センサ61で検知される。この検知光盤が最大となるよう

状態になると（ステップS4のNO）、サーバー3から各発電事業者10の端末14に電力削減がまだ指令されていない場合において（ステップS1.8のNO）、先ずは電力エネルギー貯蔵システム1'6の放電およびスタートリンクエンジン発電システム1'5の発電運転がそれぞれ停止される（ステップS20、S21、S22）。これでまた計画供給量が推定値上回り、その超過量が保守用端末のヒヤリングによってもたらす場合は、

電化される（ステップS2ニット7）。

[0101-1] 電磁ユニット7の補光電が完了すると（ステップS2.4のNO）、スターリングエンジン発電システム1-5の運転が停止され、あるいは電力第1-18が停止され、補光電が終了となる（ステップS3.1）。このような処理が単位割りごとに繰り返す。

14, 2, 3、電力会社の管理センター、その他、気象情報管理センターなど必要なセンターとの通信機能が搭載されている。

測定される。熱受給盤は、温度センサ 6-2 で検知される。100911 光センサ 6-1 の検知光量が設定値以上で、しかも集光部 50 a 内の温度センサ 6-2 の検知温度が設

送電力量の一部が無駄になり採算性が低下するとの判断の下に、サークル3 1から各発電事業者10の端末14に電力削減が指令される(ステップS 23)。

保持することができ、よって信頼性の高い余剰電力管理体制を実現することができる。

に固有の競争機制である。D、需要家との連携データファイル・過去の電力使用データファイル・受電電力・電力量などのモニタリングメニュー・ファイルがあらかじめ登録され、かつ、サーバー31との通信機能が搭載されている。

[0.08.7] つぎに、上記の構成の作用を図12のフローチャートを参照しながら説明する。サーバー31は各発電事業者の発電10、11、19から電力・送給電力・電量などの発電データを受け、電力供給状態（および発電料金）の把握を行ふとともに、ステップS11、各発電事業者から得た電力供給状態情報をもとに、各発電事業者に対する送電料金を算出する。ステップS12、太陽光発電の送電料金を算出する。

[0.09.2] 天候不良あるいは夜間のために太陽光発光が不十分の場合（ステップS11のNO）、開閉器5が開放され、熱媒体管53内の熱媒体が流通し、蒸気ボイラー4-4の蒸気熱が蓄熱部55内鍋の温度T₀まで昇温する。この放熱によって蓄熱部55内鍋の温度T₀でセンサ6を感知する。

盤以上であれば、(ステップS4のNO、ステップS18のYES)、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16のエネルギー貯蔵量(蓄電ユニット7_3の充電電力量)が十分であるか否かがサーバ3_1から端末1_9への問い合わせによって評価される。もし、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16のエネルギー貯蔵量が十分でない場合は、蓄電ユニット7_3の補充電が必要との判断の後(ステップS24のYES)、スターリングエンジン発電システム1_5の駆動の可能性が検討される。すなわち、リンクエンジン発電システム1_5における操作ユニット

本システムを採用することにより、需要家20の使用能力・使用電力値の状況に則応した適正な電力供給体制確立することができ、電気事業運営の高利潤、収益保証の観点においてきわめて大きな貢献を果たすことができる。

20 10.10.41 すなはち、需要家20が必要とする電力または電力盈余を電気事業者30が発電事業者10から購入して、電力として需要家20に安定供給することができ、價格性にすぐれたものとなる。

10.10.51 「2」第2の電能形態について解説する。

要望 2-0 の端末 2-3 から使用電力・使用電力量などの受 電データを受信し、電力使用状態の把握を行なう（ステッ プ S2）。その上で、サーバ3-1では、発電事業者1-0 の基礎データ、需要家2-0の基礎データ、および、これ に必要な気温、天候などの気象データなど必要な データと比較演算して、供給量と使用量の齎合バランス	30	の下に（ステップ S13 の YES）、蒸気ボイラ4-4か ら発生する熱エネルギーによるスター・リンクエンジン5 の運転が開始される（ステップ S14：熱交換発 電）。そして、この発電電力が送電網1に供給される。 [0.9.3] こうしてスター・リンクエンジン発電システ ム1-5の発電運転が開始された後、まだ計画供給量が推
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5.0の太陽光受光および熱交換がそれぞれ十分であるか否かが判定される(ステップS25、ステップS26)。

第2の実施形態では、水素吸収合金を利用した電力エネルギー貯蔵システムによる蓄電方式が採用される。これに伴い、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム 1 が除かれる。

将来の単位時間における供給電力量が計画供給量を上回った場合は（ステップ S 4 の YES）、各発電事業者、10 の端末 1-4 に対してサーバー 3 から必要な電力の増加が指令される（ステップ S 5 の YES、ステップ S 6）。

電力エネルギー貯蔵システム 1 の放電が開始される（ステップ S 15 の NO、ステップ S 10）。そして、この放電電力が送電網 1 に供給される。

[0-0-9-4] スターリングエンジン発電システム 15 の発電運転および電力エネルギー貯蔵システム 1 の放電

ステップ S 2.6、太陽光受光電池によって蓄電ユニット 7.3 が補充電される。[1009.9] 天候不良あるいは被削るために太陽光受光が不十分の場合は (ステップ S 2.5 の N)、開閉弁 5 が開放されて熱媒体管 5.3 内の熱媒体が流通し、蒸気 4 が発生して熱媒体管 5.3 の内側に噴射され、熱媒体管 5.3 の外側に噴射される。

△上記の(2)の放熱吸収盤に、かつてエネルギーであつた△ヒート・バンプによる水素吸収合金の水素を貯蔵する際の吸熱、脱離する際の発熱反応を利用して電力エネルギーの一時貯蔵、放出が行われる。

[0107] すなわち、図14に示すように、採用ユニット50の集光部50aに水素吸収合金タンク(第1ガラス管)

にまだ追いつかない場合は(ステップS4のYES、ステップS5のNO)、スターリングエンジン発電システムへの送電中で(ステップS7のNO)、しかり不十分が少當であれば(ステップS8のYES)、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16からのエネルギー放出が検討される。すなわち、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16の貯蔵エネルギー(蓄電ユニット7-3の充電電力量)が十分であることを条件に(ステップS9のYES)、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16が放電される(ステップS10)。この放電電力が送電網1に供給され、電力の不足分が補填される。ヨコハマ市内では、電力エネルギー貯蔵システム16の発電設備1-1の発電に支障を及ぼすなどの理由で、スターリングエンジン発電システム1-5の熱受給発電が不可能な場合には、上記同様、電力会社からの電力の補給が必要であるとの判断の下に(ステップS11)、

放熱によって蓄光部5.0-a内の温度センサ6.2の检测温度が設定値以上になると、熱受給が十分であるとの判定の下に、ステップS-27のYESが、熱気がバイ4.4の発生熱エネルギーによるスチーリングエンジン5.1の運転が開始される(ステップS-14: 热受給発電)。そして、この発電電力によって蓄電ユニット7.3が補充電される。

[0100] ただし、蒸気がバイ4.4の発生熱が不足しているとか、発電設備1.1の通船に悪影響を及ぼすなどの理由で、スタート・リミングエンジン発電システム1.5の熱受給発電が不可能な場合は、発電設備1.1の運転が4.0から電力供給しない併せて熱受給設備1.1の停止、熱

金タンク 90 内に複数の水素吸収合金容器（第 1 ナンバー～第 4 ナンバー）が設けられている。これら水素吸収合金容器 9 が設けられている。（粒状）水素吸収合金容器 9 にはそれぞれ水素吸収装置（粒状）が取付けられている。また、これら水素吸収合金容器 9 は、水素輸送管 1-0 が通され、その水素輸送管 1-0 が導入されてその強部が恒温槽 1-0 の導入口に導入されている。水素輸送管 1-0 には、導入部の開閉弁 1-0 が設けられている。

【0108】恒温槽 1-0 には水素吸収合金タンク（第 1 ナンバー～第 4 ナンバー）が設けられ、その水素吸収合金タンク 9 が設けられている。水素吸収合金容器 9 は、水素吸収合金容器 9 が設けられている。

卷之三

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共光板5の角度を変えたり、開閉弁106、108の開閉を調節したりして行うが、その操作は端末19がデ

から、冷却水が循環する冷却水管107が導入されてい
る。この冷却水管107は、先端部に熱媒体管1の先端
部位の発生熱が熱媒体を介して循環する熱媒体管105
が導入されるとともに、外部熱源たとえば発電設備11
からの冷却水が循環する冷却水管107が導入されてい

構成を示している。水蒸吸収合金收容器 9 1 は、複数の金属板 9 2 で仕切られた各スペースに水蒸吸収合金粒子 9 3 を詰め、水蒸輸送管 1 0 0 の先端部は、多孔性セラミ

[0109] 氷藻吸藏合金タンク 90a, 90c には温度センサ 62, 104 がそれぞれ取り付けられ、これらより下降がそれぞれ可能となっている。

れ、吸蔵水素あるいは水素脱離量を温度によって制御できるようにしている。

小水口の吸水器9-1に吸収されている水素は、太陽光の熱エネルギーを受けて一定温度以上に上昇し、各水素吸収合金

(1) 活性化が容易である。 (2) 水素吸収量が大きい。
 (3) 酵素能力が大きい。 (4) 酵素温度条件に適した生成酵素を有している。 (5) 水素吸収を保持できる。

は、冷却水管107の開閉弁108および熱媒体管105の開閉弁106の開閉をそれぞれ適宜に調節して、予め恒温層102内の温度を水素吸収合金タンク900内

脱離の圧力の差、すなわち不可逆性) が小さい。(7)
水素の吸蔵・脱離量が大きい。(8) 略熱・放熱温度で

各水素吸藏合金收容器 9-1 に吸藏させ。各水素吸藏合金收容器 9-1 に水素が吸藏されると発熱を伴うので、水

【0-1-15】これらの条件を満たしうる水素吸収合金材料としては、チタン系合金、希土類系合金、ジルコニウム系合金、カルシウム系合金、マグネシウム系合金など

る。このエネルギーの貯蔵は、スターリングエンジン5を駆動させ、発電機52によって発電している最中で可能である。

x - $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Zr}_x\text{Cr}_{1-y}\text{Mn}_y$, $\text{Fe}_{11-x}13-y\text{Wg}_y\text{Fe}$ 1103, $\text{Fe}_{11-x}\text{O}_y$, GaNi_x , $\text{Ca}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_z\text{Al}_w$, $\text{CaNi}_x\text{-LaNi}_y$, LaNi_x , $\text{LaNi}_{5-x}\text{Al}_x$, $\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x$, $\text{Zr}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}$ (Inho, s.F)

吸収合金タンク 9-0-c の温度を、開閉弁 10-6, 10-1 の調節により水素吸収合金タンク 9-0-c 内の各水素吸収合金收容器 9-1 における水素吸収合金に吸収された水

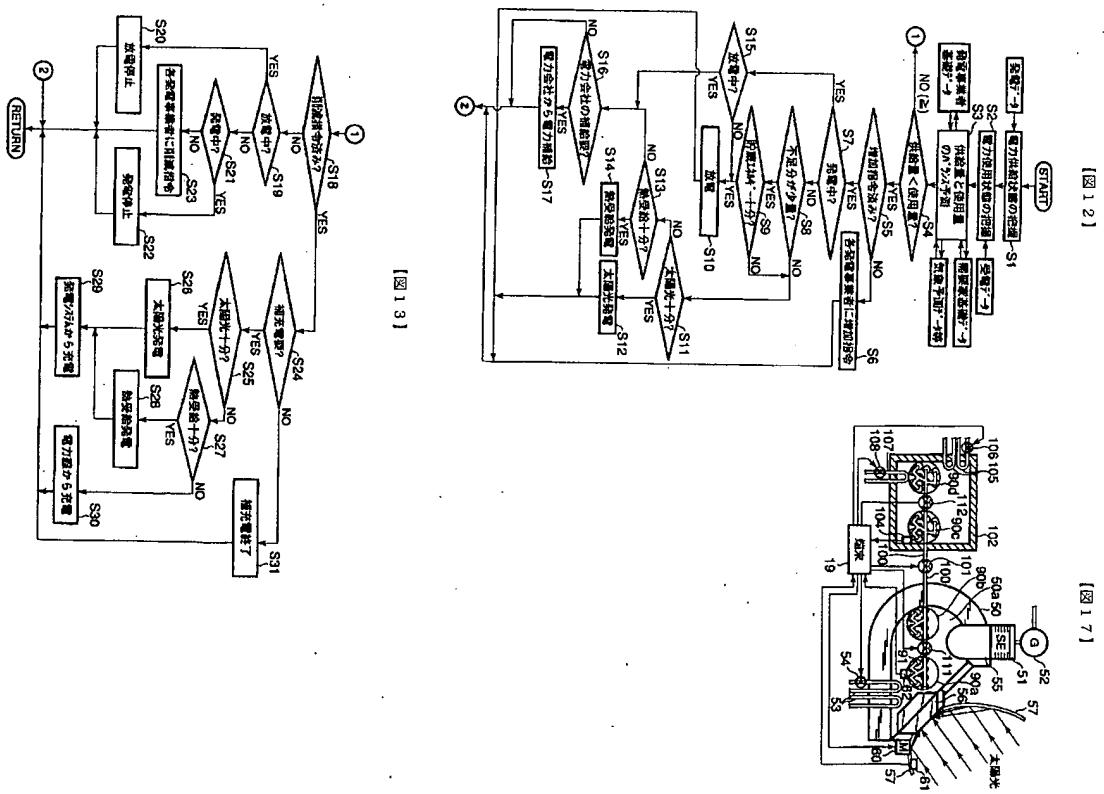
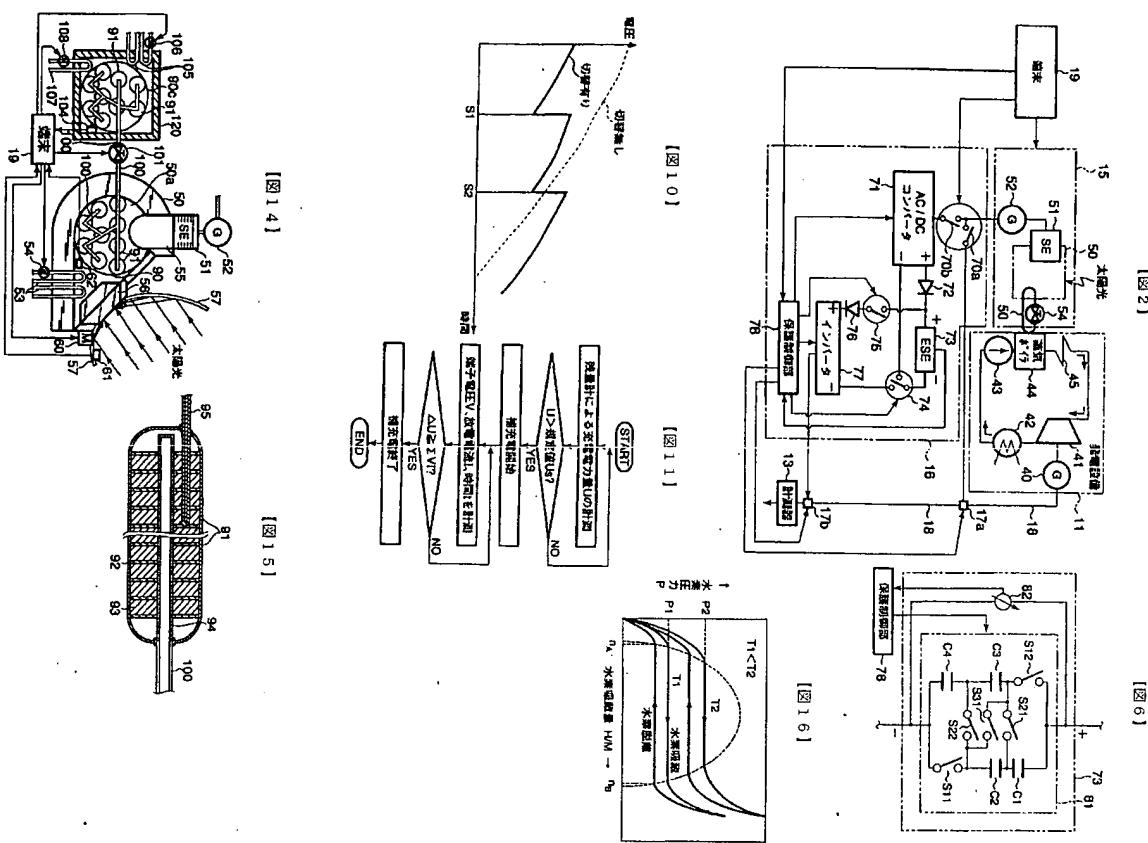
0.05などが選択できる。なお、Mmはミッショメタル（希土類金属の混合物）、Lmはランタン強化ミッショニカルチャーメタルである。

せ、各水素吸蔵合金收容器9に吸蔵させる。このと
の吸蔵に伴つて発生する熱エネルギーにより、スター

なる粒径の粉末混合物を用いたりして、吸熱・発熱盤をコントロールしたり、水蒸気吸収盤を変えたりすることができる。ただし、本発明の内容が実現される機能を有する合金材料であればよく、必ずしもこれらに限定される

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(19)

特開2002-345149

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The dump power managerial system characterized by providing the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to said transmission network is possible, and the control means which controls operation of said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to said transmission network, and a power activity of said power user in the dump power managerial system which an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network.

[Claim 2] Said control means is a dump power managerial system characterized by having a means to make said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means operate when the electric power supply to said transmission network becomes insufficient to said power user's power activity in a dump power managerial system according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] In a dump power managerial system according to claim 1 said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means Said control means established in said power producer's facilities The 1st terminal which is established in said power producer's facilities and controls said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, The server in which data transmission and reception with the 2nd

terminal established in said power user's facilities and these 1st and 2nd terminals are possible, A means to be formed in this server and to supervise the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to said transmission network, and a power activity of said power user by data transmission and reception with said each terminal, The dump power managerial system characterized by what it has a means for it to be prepared in said server and to send the control command according to said monitor result to said 1st terminal for.

[Claim 4] In the dump power managerial system which an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network The energy storage means in which the discharge to said transmission network is [enabling charge of the generation-of-electrical-energy output of the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to said transmission network is possible, and said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, or charge of said dump power] possible, The dump power managerial system characterized by providing the control means which controls operation of said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, and the charge and discharge of said energy storage means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to said transmission network, and a power activity of said power user.

[Claim 5] Said control means is a dump power managerial system characterized by having a means to make operation of said energy storage means said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means discharge when the electric power supply to said transmission network becomes insufficient to said power user's power activity in a dump power managerial system according to claim 4, and a means to make said energy storage means charge by part for the excess when the electric power supply to said transmission network becomes superfluous to said power user's power activity.

[Claim 6] In a dump power managerial system according to claim 4 said auxiliary

generation-of-electrical-energy means and said energy storage means Said control means established in said power producer's facilities The 1st terminal which is established in said power producer's facilities and controls said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means and said energy storage means, The server in which data transmission and reception with the 2nd terminal established in said power user's facilities and these 1st and 2nd terminals are possible, A means to be formed in this server and to supervise the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to said transmission network, and a power activity of said power user by data transmission and reception with said each terminal, The dump power managerial system characterized by what it has a means for it to be prepared in said server and to send the control command according to said monitor result to said 1st terminal for.

[Claim 7] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by having the Stirling engine driven with the heat energy extracted in the extraction unit with which said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means extracts heat energy from sunlight or an external heat source in a dump power managerial system according to claim 1 to 6, and this extraction unit, and the generator generated under the power of this Stirling engine.

[Claim 8] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by said external heat source being the generating heat of a generation-of-electrical-energy facility of said power producer in a dump power managerial system according to claim 7.

[Claim 9] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by having the converter by which said energy storage means carries out conversion into dc of the input power in a dump power managerial system according to claim 4 to 6, the accumulation-of-electricity unit connected to the outgoing end of this converter, and the inverter which carries out conversion into ac of the electrical potential difference of this accumulation-of-electricity unit, and sending out the output of this inverter to said transmission network.

[Claim 10] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by said accumulation-of-electricity unit having a rechargeable battery in a dump power

managerial system according to claim 9.

[Claim 11] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by said accumulation-of-electricity unit having an electric double layer capacitor in a dump power managerial system according to claim 9.

[Claim 12] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by having a change means by which said accumulation-of-electricity unit changes the pattern of interconnect of each of that electric double layer capacitor to serial in a dump power managerial system according to claim 9 with the electrical-potential-difference change at the time of discharge of two or more electric double layer capacitors and these electric double layer capacitors.

[Claim 13] In the dump power managerial system which an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network It is prepared in the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to said transmission network is possible, and said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means. The energy storage means in which storage and bleedoff of energy required for a generation of electrical energy of the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means are possible, The dump power managerial system characterized by providing the control means which controls operation of said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, and storage and bleedoff of said energy storage means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to said transmission network, and a power activity of said power user.

[Claim 14] In a dump power managerial system according to claim 13 said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means The extraction unit which extracts heat energy from sunlight or an external heat source, The Stirling engine driven with the heat energy extracted in this extraction unit, Said energy storage means to have the generator generated under the power of this Stirling engine The 1st hydrogen storing metal alloy tank by which it was prepared in said extraction unit, and the hydrogen storing metal alloy was held, The thermostat which it is

prepared out of said extraction unit, and can incorporate heat energy from the exterior, The dump power managerial system characterized by having the hydrogen duct connected between the 2nd hydrogen storing metal alloy tank by which it was prepared in this thermostat and the hydrogen storing metal alloy was held, and said 1st hydrogen storing metal alloy tank and said 2nd hydrogen storing metal alloy tank, and the closing motion valve prepared in this hydrogen duct.

[Claim 15] In the dump power managerial system which an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network A 1st detection means to detect the power supplied to said transmission network, and a 2nd detection means to detect the power incorporated by said power user from said transmission network, A presumed means to presume said power user's power requirements based on the detection result of said 2nd detection means, A decision means to opt for the generation-of-electrical-energy plan for sending out the power equivalent to said presumed power requirements to said transmission network from said power producer, It is based on comparison with an advice means to notify said power producer of said generation-of-electrical-energy plan for which it opted, and the detection result of said 1st detection means and the detection result of said 2nd detection means. A prediction means to predict the demand and supply balance of a previous electric power supply and a power activity from this time, and to set up the increase and decrease of a value to said power producer's supply voltage according to the prediction result, A command means to order said power producer said set-up increase and decrease of a value, and the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, in which power transmission to said transmission network is possible, The energy storage means in which the discharge to said transmission network is [enabling charge of the output of said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, or charge of said dump power] possible, When the electric power supply by detection of said 1st detection means has separated after said command from a

predetermined value including said ordered increase and decrease of a value, or the control tolerance on the basis of the predetermined value, The dump power managerial system characterized by providing the control means which makes said energy storage means charge by part for the excess when operation or said energy storage means will be made to discharge and the direction of a blank will become an excess side about said auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, if the direction of a blank is a lack side.

[Claim 16] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by said presumed means presuming power requirements in a dump power managerial system according to claim 15 based on the basic data of a proper, this power user's local meteorological data, etc. to said power user.

[Claim 17] It is the dump power managerial system characterized by presuming about degree batch of the unit measurement time amount to which said presumed means is beforehand set in the dump power managerial system according to claim 15, or the unit measurement time amount of the multiple times following the degree batch and it.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] An electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and this invention relates to the dump power managerial system which supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from a power producer using the transmission network of an electric power company and which is applied to the so-called retail-power-sales business.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, activity of an activity centering on production and negotiations, such as a negotiation on the global magnitude of an information industry, fertilization of the life article in connection with this, amplification of a negotiation, manufacture of various electronic equipment, spread and activity of business, the advancement of a transportation system, quantitative amplification, and food, is becoming remarkable especially with development of human society. In connection with it, diversification of power and an energy activity gestalt and large buildup of the amount used have taken place.

[0003] On the other hand, in the current energy system centering on a fossil fuel, we talk about an exhaustion of the residual reserves of a fossil fuel, and come to be anxious about contamination of the earth by exhaust gas and trash, and the environmental protection in earth magnitude and a deployment of energy came to be cried for.

[0004] It does not wait for argument that diversification of the activity gestalt of the energy centering on the power accompanying development and buildup of the amount used are predicted to be what will be continued by human society, and the environmental protection in earth magnitude and a deployment of energy also serve as a technical problem more important naturally still.

[0005] In order to be in such a situation, to attain various offers of the energy supply system of a gestalt corresponding to diversification of the activity gestalt of energy, such as power and gas, and reduction-ization of an energy activity price and to build more advanced and satisfying energy supply organization,

regulation of energy industries, such as power and gas, was eased and liberalization was attached to the start.

[0006] To liberalization of the power industry, it is the object which gives a power user (the following, consumer) supply of not only the conventional public-power-supply-industry company (henceforth an electric power company) but power, and a new entrepreneur (henceforth an electric power utility), i.e., a specific magnitude electric power utility, will undertake a power sale business.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, hold many varieties, such as a nuclear power plant, a thermal power station, and a hydroelectric power station, and large-scale electric power plants, and change of each consumer's operating electric energy is received. Unlike an electric power company without the need of adjusting the amount of generations of electrical energy minutely one by one, the electric power plant of the limited quantity is held. Or in the case of the electric power utility of only receiving an electric power supply from an agreement power producer, without holding an electric power plant The power or electric energy which a consumer needs is presumed, and in order to supply the power or electric energy corresponding to this to a consumer from self electric power plant or agreement power producer, the adjustment must be carried out at any time.

[0008] Because, if superfluous power or electric energy is generated in order to secure a consumer's presumed need power or presumed need electric energy, enterprise continuation will become difficult, without the ability taking about [deserting the technical problem of the worldwide magnitude of a deployment of energy], and profit.

[0009] But in the organization which supplies last-minute power or electric energy to a consumer's presumed need power or presumed need electric energy, if the unexpected situation produces lifting of unexpected atmospheric temperature, concentration of an unexpected interest about change or amusement of a weather condition called lowering, etc., a consumer's need electric energy may

increase and the lack of the amount of supply may be caused.

[0010] In this case, since the power which an electric power company owns is also flowing through natural to that transmission network if the electric power supply from a power producer to a consumer is in the situation performed by borrowing the entrusted transmission network of an electric power company, although the power or electric energy of a part used as the lack of the amount of supply serves as a form automatically provided from an electric power company and a consumer is not troubled, the compensation of a large sum will be required of an electric power utility from an electric power company. When it becomes like this, for an electric power utility, there is a possibility that enterprise continuation may become difficult, without the ability taking profit.

[0011] Therefore, for an electric power utility, the generator which fulfills the grand total of the need [that it may be expected] power or need electric energy of each consumer who contracted is owned itself, or it is contracting with a power producer and securing need power or need electric energy, and it is necessary to build the supply organization with which are satisfied a demand of a consumer.

[0012] Conventionally, as for the electric power supply to a consumer, the power producer to whom the part was limited is carrying this out monopolistically by legal restrictions. Although these power producers build and own the electric power plant of a large number which realize generated output and generated energy of the magnitude far exceeding it to the power and electric energy which the consumer who contracted uses, the actual condition is not having the technique which corresponds to a consumer's power used and operating electric energy finely.

[0013] This invention is a thing in consideration of the above-mentioned situation, and the place made into that object is to offer the dump power managerial system excellent in the dependability which an electric power utility can secure certainly from a power producer the power or electric energy which a power user needs, and can supply it adequately to a power user.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] An electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and the dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 1 supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network, and is equipped with the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to a transmission network is possible, and the control means which controls operation of the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to a transmission network, and a power activity of a power user.

[0015] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 2 is limited about the control means in invention concerning claim 1. The control means has a means to make an auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means operate, when the electric power supply to a transmission network becomes insufficient to a power user's power activity.

[0016] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 3 is limited about the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means and the control means in invention concerning claim 1. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means is established in a power producer's facilities. The 1st terminal which a control means is established in a power producer's facilities, and controls the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, The server in which data transmission and reception with the 2nd terminal established in a power user's facilities and these 1st and 2nd terminals are possible, It has a means to be formed in this server and to supervise the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to a transmission network, and a power activity of a power user by data transmission and reception with each above-mentioned terminal, and a means for it to be prepared in the above-mentioned server and to send the control command according to the above-mentioned monitor result to the 1st terminal of the above.

[0017] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 4 It is what an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and

supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to a transmission network is possible, The energy storage means in which the discharge to a transmission network is [enabling charge of the generation-of-electrical-energy output of this auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, or charge of the above-mentioned dump power] possible, It has the control means which controls operation of the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, and the charge and discharge of the above-mentioned energy storage means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to a transmission network, and a power activity of a power user.

[0018] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 5 is limited about the control means in invention concerning claim 4. The control means has a means to make operation of the above-mentioned energy storage means the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means discharge when the electric power supply to a transmission network becomes insufficient to a power user's power activity, and a means to make the above-mentioned energy storage means charge by part for the excess when the electric power supply to a transmission network becomes superfluous to a power user's power activity.

[0019] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 6 is limited in invention concerning claim 4 about the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, the energy storage means, and the control means. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means and the energy storage means are established in a power producer's facilities. The 1st terminal which a control means is established in a power producer's facilities, and controls the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means and the above-mentioned energy storage means, The server in which data transmission and reception with the 2nd terminal established in a power user's facilities and these 1st and 2nd terminals are possible, It has a means to be formed in this server

and to supervise the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to a transmission network, and a power activity of a power user by data transmission and reception with each above-mentioned terminal, and a means for it to be prepared in the above-mentioned server and to send the control command according to the above-mentioned monitor result to the 1st terminal of the above.

[0020] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 7 is limited about the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in invention concerning either claim 1 thru/or claim 6. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means has the extraction unit which extracts heat energy from sunlight or an external heat source, the Stirling engine driven with the heat energy extracted in this extraction unit, and the generator generated under the power of this Stirling engine.

[0021] invention which the dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 8 requires for claim 7 -- setting -- external **** -- it is ***** (ing) just. An external heat source is the generating heat of a generation-of-electrical-energy facility of a power producer.

[0022] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 9 is limited about the energy storage means in invention concerning either claim 4 thru/or claim 6. An energy storage means has the converter which carries out conversion into dc of the input power, the accumulation-of-electricity unit connected to the outgoing end of this converter, and the inverter which carries out conversion into ac of the electrical potential difference of this accumulation-of-electricity unit, and sends out the output of this inverter to said transmission network.

[0023] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 10 is limited about the accumulation-of-electricity unit in invention concerning claim 9. The accumulation-of-electricity unit has the rechargeable battery.

[0024] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 11 is limited about the accumulation-of-electricity unit in invention concerning claim 9.

The accumulation-of-electricity unit has the electric double layer capacitor.

[0025] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 12 is limited about the accumulation-of-electricity unit in invention concerning claim 9.

The accumulation-of-electricity unit has two or more electric double layer capacitors and the change means which changes the pattern of interconnect of each of that electric double layer capacitor to serial with the electrical-potential-difference change at the time of discharge of these electric double layer capacitors.

[0026] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 13 It is what an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, and supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means in which power transmission to a transmission network is possible, It is prepared in this auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means. The energy storage means in which storage and bleedoff of energy required for a generation of electrical energy of that auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means are possible, It has the control means which controls operation of the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, and storage and bleedoff of the above-mentioned energy storage means according to the demand and supply balance of the electric power supply to a transmission network, and a power activity of a power user.

[0027] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 14 is limited in invention concerning claim 13 about the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means and the energy storage means. The auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means has the extraction unit which extracts heat energy from sunlight or an external heat source, the Stirling engine driven with the heat energy extracted in this extraction unit, and the generator generated under the power of this Stirling engine. An energy-storage means has the hydrogen duct connected between the 1st hydrogen-storing-metal-alloy tank by which it was prepared in the above-mentioned extraction unit, and the hydrogen

storing metal alloy was held, the thermostat which it is prepared out of the above-mentioned extraction unit, and can incorporate heat energy from the exterior, the 2nd hydrogen-storing-metal-alloy tank by which it was prepared in this thermostat and the hydrogen storing metal alloy was held, and the above-mentioned 1st hydrogen-storing-metal-alloy tank and the above-mentioned 2nd hydrogen-storing-metal-alloy tank, and the closing-motion valve which were prepared in this hydrogen duct.

[0028] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 15 A 1st detection means to detect the power which an electric power utility purchases a power producer's dump power, supplies the purchased power to a power user directly from said power producer with a transmission network, and is supplied to a transmission network, A 2nd detection means to detect the power incorporated by the power user from a transmission network, A presumed means to presume a power user's power requirements based on the detection result of this 2nd detection means, A decision means to opt for the generation-of-electrical-energy plan for sending out the power equivalent to these presumed power requirements to a transmission network from a power producer, It is based on comparison with an advice means to notify a power producer of this generation-of-electrical-energy plan for which it opted, and the detection result of the above-mentioned 1st detection means and the detection result of the above-mentioned 2nd detection means. A prediction means to predict the demand and supply balance of a previous electric power supply and a power activity from this time, and to set up the increase and decrease of a value to a power producer's supply voltage according to the prediction result, A command means to order a power producer this set-up increase and decrease of a value, and the auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, in which power transmission to a transmission network is possible, The energy storage means in which the discharge to a transmission network is [enabling charge of the output of this auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, or charge of the above-mentioned dump power] possible, When the electric power supply by detection of the above-mentioned 1st detection

means has separated after the above-mentioned command from a predetermined value including the increase and decrease of a value by which the command was carried out [above-mentioned], or the control tolerance on the basis of the predetermined value, If the direction of a blank is a lack side, when operation or the above-mentioned energy storage means will be made to discharge and the direction of a blank will become an excess side about the above-mentioned auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, it has the control means which makes the above-mentioned energy storage means charge by part for the excess.

[0029] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 16 is limited about the presumed means in invention concerning claim 15. A presumed means presumes power requirements based on the basic data of a proper, this power user's local meteorological data, etc. to a power user.

[0030] The dump power managerial system of invention concerning claim 17 is limited about the presumed means in invention concerning claim 15. A presumed means presumes about degree batch of the unit measurement time amount set up beforehand, or the unit measurement time amount of the multiple times following the degree batch and it.

[0031]

[Embodiment of the Invention] [1] Explain the 1st operation gestalt of this invention with reference to a drawing hereafter. In drawing 1 , 10 is the power producer who contracted with the electric power utility, and owns the terminal (the 1st terminal) 14 of the measuring instrument (the 1st detection means) 13 which detects for example, measures the value and electric energy of power which are supplied to the below-mentioned transmission network 1, the computer connected to this measuring instrument 13 from the control unit 12 for controlling the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 and this generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11, and the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11. A measuring instrument 13 measures the power-factor other than the value of power, and electric energy.

[0032] such a power producer 10 -- the generated output of those with two or more, and each generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 -- the so-called dump power of the part exceeding the power used for original operation of a power producer 10 is supplied to the electric power company transmission network 1 inside in the form purchased by the specific magnitude electric power utility (it is hereafter called an electric power utility for short) 30. This transmission network 1 is a facility which electric power company where an electric power utility 30 is another owns. When an electric power utility 30 entrusts power transmission to the electric power company which owns this transmission network 1, the dump power which the electric power utility 30 purchased from each power producer 10 is directly supplied to two or more power users (a consumer is called hereafter) 20 from each power producer 10 through a transmission network 1.

[0033] Each consumer 20 owns the terminal (the 2nd terminal) 23 of the measuring instrument (the 2nd detection means) 22 which detects for example, measures the value and electric energy of the building 21 which incorporates power from a transmission network 1 and is used for operation of an internal load system, and the power incorporated in this building 21, the computer connected to this measuring instrument 22. A measuring instrument 22 measures the power-factor other than the value of power, and electric energy.

[0034] An electric power utility 30 exchanges with each power producer 10 agreements which purchase each power producer's 10 dump power, and exchanges agreements which sell the purchased power to each consumer 20 with each consumer 20, and exchanges agreements of power transmission bailment among the owners of a transmission network 1 as mentioned above, performs the management from the purchase of dump power to supply, and is equipped with the server 31 as a control device. The data transmission and reception which minded the communication networks 2, such as the Internet, between each power producer's 10 terminal 14 and each consumer's 20 terminal 23 are possible for a server 31. Moreover, although not illustrated, the data transmission and reception which minded the communication network 2 also to

the terminal of the electric power company which has entrusted power transmission are possible for a server 31.

[0035] In addition, in each power producer 10, signal-line connection of the control device 12 is made at a terminal 14, and you may make it send the transmitting content from a server 31 to a terminal 14 to a control device 12 as it is as data for generator control to the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11.

[0036] In such a configuration, the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 which is an auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means, the power energy storage system 16 which is an energy storage means, and the terminal 19 are established in one or more power producers' 10 facilities.

[0037] The Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 can transmit the power which connected with the power line 18 between the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 and a measuring instrument 13, and was generated by operation to a transmission network 1.

[0038] The power energy storage system 16 has an accumulation-of-electricity unit, it charges a part for the excess with which a consumer's 20 activity is not presented among the dump power supplied to the power line 18, charges a part for the excess of the generated output of the power energy storage system 16, or has the function which discharges the conserved power to a transmission network 1 further if needed.

[0039] The data transmission and reception through the above-mentioned communication network 2 are possible for a terminal 19 between the above-mentioned servers 31, and it constitutes the control means which controls operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 and the charge and discharge of the power energy storage system 16 with the server 31.

[0040] The configuration of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15, the power energy storage system 16, and its periphery is shown in drawing 2 .

[0041] The generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 is the so-called steam-power-generation facility, and is equipped with a generator 40, the steam turbine

41 which drives this generator, the condenser 42 which condenses the steam which passed through this steam turbine 41, the conveying pump 43 which sends the water obtained with this condenser 42 to a steam boiler 44, and the superheater 45 which overheats the steam generated with a steam boiler 44. The dump power exceeding the power used for original operation among the generated output of a generator 40 of a part is sent out to a transmission network 1 through the power line 18 and a measuring instrument 13.

[0042] The Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is equipped with the heat carrier tubing 53 which leads the extraction unit 50 which extracts the heat energy for driving Stirling engine 51, the generator 52 generated under the power of this Stirling engine 51, and Stirling engine 51 from sunlight or an external heat source, and an external heat source, for example, the generating heat of a steam boiler 44, to the extraction unit 50 by circulation of a heat carrier, the closing-motion valve 54 for flow control prepared in this heat carrier tubing 53, and operation is controlled by the terminal 19. open/close switch 70a following the command of a terminal 19 in the output terminal (output terminal of a generator 52) of this Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15, and electromagnetism -- while connecting with the power line 18 through breaker 17a, similarly it connects with the input terminal of the power energy storage system 16 through open/close switch 70b following the command of a terminal 19.

[0043] The example of this Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is shown in drawing 3 . While the extraction unit 50 is equipped with the inside space of the body formed with the heat insulator as condensing section 50a, makes some above-mentioned heat carrier tubing 53 and the point of a heat pipe 55 face the condensing section 50a and equips the end face section of the heat pipe 55 with Stirling engine 51, it equips opening for condensing of condensing section 50a with a condenser lens 56 and the condensing plate 57, and he is trying to collect sunlight. That is, that sunlight is brought together in condensing section 50a, or when the closing motion valve 54 is opened and the heat of a

steam boiler 44 radiates heat to condensing section 50a through the heat carrier tubing 53, the internal temperature of condensing section 50a rises, and when the heat energy gets across to Stirling engine 51 with a heat pipe 55, Stirling engine 51 operates. A generator 52 drives with this power. Accommodation of an elevation angle is possible for the condensing plate 57, and the motor 60 is formed in the include-angle accommodation. Moreover, the photosensor 61 which detects the quantity of light of sunlight is formed inside the condensing plate 57. Furthermore, the temperature sensor 62 is formed in condensing section 50a.

[0044] On the other hand, the power energy storage system 16 One contact of the diode 72 for antisuckbacks and the bidirection switch 74 is minded [AC / DC converter 71 which carries out conversion into dc of the input power (alternating current power), and / this / 71]. The contact of another side of an open/close switch 75, the diode 76 for antisuckbacks, and the bidirection switch 74 is accumulation-of-electricity minded [the connected accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 and / this / 73]. While controlling actuation of the inverter 77 which is connected and carries out conversion into ac of the electrical potential difference of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, these converters 71, the bidirection switch 74, and an open/close switch 75 according to the command from a terminal 19 It has the protection control section 78 which supervises the condition of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, and sends the monitor data to a terminal 19. the output terminal (output terminal of an inverter 77) of this power energy storage system 16 -- electromagnetism -- it connects with the power line 18 through breaker 17b.

[0045] The accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is equipped with two or more rechargeable batteries (cel) B1, B-2, and the group cell 80 that consists of --Bn as shown in drawing 4 . A rechargeable battery B1, B-2, --Bn are the lead cell [the efficient and lowering rate of the amount of energy which could carry out long duration storage comparatively and was moreover stored with time is small in power energy, and] which can moreover emit stored energy for a short time as

much as possible, a nickel-cadmium battery, a nickel hydride battery (nickel/MH cell), a lithium ion battery (Li ion cell), etc. These cells are extensively sold as product in commercial scene, and according to fertilization price reduction is achieved, the charge controlling method is also established, the technique of reinforcement or a countermeasure to heat is also progressing further, comparatively high dependability can be expected, and lead-wire connection of the ends is made at the protection control section 78 as an object for a condition judging (for the judgment of object for degradation judging, and charge electric energy), respectively. Although carried out by the comparison operation of detection data and basic data about the judgment of charge electric energy, this comparison operation may be performed by the protection control section 78, or may be performed by the server 31 side of an electric power utility 30, or those any are sufficient as it.

[0046] In addition, it is desirable that set up the capacity of the each second cell, size, and the number according to conditions of supply (an electrical potential difference, conditions of a current), and wire and carry out the modularization of these rechargeable batteries to the optimal serial parallel, and only a required number connects and constitutes these modules in a proper serial parallel. About this configuration, a battery life is grasped and it determines in consideration of the capacity at the time of a life. A battery life will apply preferably the cell which becomes ten years or more still more preferably for several years or more. It becomes [a changing battery becomes it frequent that a life is less than several years, and / the cost which an exchange cell and exchange take] high and is not desirable.

[0047] When installation area seldom receives constraint and it thinks cost reduction as important, adoption of a lead cell is the most effective. There is no big constraint in installation area, and it is cost serious consideration, it is used comparatively frequently, and when heavy loading is required, a nickel-cadmium battery is the most effective. Although installation area receives constraint to some extent, uses it comparatively frequently and is heavy loading, when there is

no constraint in respect of cost not much, a nickel hydride battery is the most effective. When installation area is restrained greatly and there is no constraint in respect of cost in reverse not much, a lithium ion battery is the most effective.

[0048] Moreover, about each of a rechargeable battery B1, B-2, --Bn, if required and required for a voltage sensor, a current sensor, the sensor of temperature, and a pan, the distortion sensor of a cell case etc. will be formed and safety and dependability will be managed. Even if it performs this management, carrying out a data sampling at the protection control section 78 or a terminal 19, it may be performed to the same power producer's 10 terminal 14, or the server 31 of an electric power utility 30 by carrying out data transmission.

[0049] In such a power energy storage system 16, the supplementary current to the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out by the protection control section 78. Processing of this supplementary current is shown in drawing 5 .

[0050] The charge electric energy U of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is measured by the protection control section 78, if the charge electric energy U becomes under the default value Us that decreases by self-discharge or activity and is defined beforehand, the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will drive, and the generated output of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will be incorporated by the power energy storage system 16 by ON of open/close switch 70b. In the power energy storage system 16, conversion into dc of the output of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is carried out by the converter 71, and it is impressed to the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 by ON of one contact of the bidirection switch 74. In this way, the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out. In addition, when generated by the amount of [with which the dump power on the power line 18 is not presented by a consumer's 20 activity] excess, it is also possible to incorporate the power on the power line 18 to the power energy storage system 16 by ON of open/close switches 70a and 70b, and to carry out the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, without driving the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15.

[0051] During the supplementary current, monitoring of the electrical potential difference V, the charging current I, and the charging time t of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out by the protection control section 78, and if the purport which Charge U attained with the full charge Ue is judged by the protection control section 78, the above-mentioned supplementary current will be ended.

[0052] Generally, the residue judging of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 carries out a comparison operation to the property data of the electrical potential difference in the last charging time value, a current, a charging time value, and the rechargeable battery beforehand inputted from environmental temperature when required, calculates discharge quantity of electricity, and calculates the residue of the charge electric energy of a rechargeable battery. In charge, similarly, a comparison operation is carried out to the property data of change of an electrical potential difference, a current value, time amount, and the rechargeable battery that carried out monitoring of the environmental temperature when required, and was inputted beforehand similarly, and a full charge is judged. In addition, according to the class of rechargeable battery, if required, it will be directed that control of a charge termination electrical potential difference and the charging current, time control, and a temperature rise limitation are set as the protection control section 78, and a terminal 19 performs required charge control.

[0053] When discharge is needed, an open/close switch 75 is turned on, and the contact of another side of the bidirection switch 74 is turned on, and an inverter 71 drives further. thereby, the electrical potential difference of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 carries out conversion into ac with an inverter 77 -- having -- it -- electromagnetism -- the power line 18 is supplied by ON of breaker 17b.

[0054] By the way, as an accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, the adoption of an electric double layer capacitor other than a rechargeable battery can be considered. This example is shown in drawing 6 .

[0055] 81 is the capacitor bank which has two or more electric double layer

capacitor C, and constitutes the pattern electronic switch from each electric double layer capacitor C and two or more open/close switch S. By adoption of this pattern electronic switch, the so-called bank switching which changes the pattern of interconnect of each of that electric double layer capacitor C to serial by each open/close switch S with the electrical-potential-difference change at the time of discharge of each electric double layer capacitor C is made possible.

Namely, as for electric double layer capacitor C, unlike a rechargeable battery, an electrical potential difference falls linearly with a charging time value.

Therefore, it is good to use effectively charge quantity of electricity of each electrical machinery double layer capacitor C, suppressing as small as possible lowering of the electrical potential difference by progress of a charging time value.

[0056] At the time of initiation of discharge, circuit changing switches S11 and S12 turn on first, and the connection pattern of 2 serials and 2 juxtaposition as shown in drawing 7 is formed. If discharge progresses and an electrical potential difference falls to the 1st predetermined value, circuit changing switches S11 and S12 will turn off, switches S21 and S22 will be turned on instead, and the connection pattern which combined juxtaposition as shown in drawing 8 R> 8, and a serial will be formed. further -- discharge -- then, if an electrical potential difference falls to the 2nd predetermined value (the 1st < predetermined value), circuit changing switches S21 and S22 will turn off, a circuit changing switch S31 will turn on, and as shown in drawing 9 R> 9, a serial connection pattern will be formed altogether. Discharge voltage is equalized as much as possible by such bank switching, and the amount of effective power is secured by it.

[0057] Drawing 10 compares and shows change of discharge voltage in case there is nothing with the case where bank switching occurs. If bank switching is carried out, on the occasion of ON of a circuit changing switch, and an off change, an electrical potential difference will be recovered in the lifting direction, and the surface smoothness of an electrical potential difference will be improved compared with the case where bank switching is not carried out, and a charging time value will also become long.

[0058] 1V set and an organic electrolytic-solution system also combine two or more series connections and parallel connection of electric double layer capacitor C from being 3V at most by the aqueous electrolysis liquid system, and he is trying for the capacity for one piece of electric double layer capacitor C to, secure a sufficient electrical potential difference and electric energy in short.

[0059] Electric double layer capacitor C applied to this system holds the function to conserve the power generated by the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15, or the power generated by the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 over beyond a fixed period and more than a constant rate, and the function which discharges fixed quantity of electricity within fixed time amount at the time of the power need. For this reason, 100 or more W/kg and an energy density are adopted for output density, and electric double layer capacitor C below 100ohmF is adopted for 5 Wh/kg and internal resistance.

[0060] Output density becomes huge [the plottage which supply-voltage adjustment for which an electric power utility 30 asks by kg in less than 100W /temporarily is not realized to unit load-dispatch-instruction time amount (less than 30 minutes is common), but quantity of electricity from which an energy density is stored in a capacitor by kg in less than 5Whs /is insufficient, and causes lack to the adjustment power which an electric power utility 30 finds, and installs a capacitor for earning adjustment power], and neither is desirable. If internal resistance exceeds 100ohmF, discharge power from electric double layer capacitor C cannot follow in footsteps of adjustment power of the power for every unit time amount for which an electric power utility 30 asks, but the meaning which installed the electric double layer capacitor will be lost, and this is not desirable, either.

[0061] Moreover, the polarizable electrode ingredient and electrolytic-solution ingredient which constitute electric double layer capacitor C Although there will be no limit in any way if the requirements mentioned above are fulfilled, unit price activation of the organic compound fiber textile fabrics, such as a phenol system, is carried out to an electrode material as an example. Granular carbon powder,

electric conduction agents, such as carbon black, and Teflon (trademark) emulsions (or Teflon (trademark) powder), such as an ingredient which gave aluminium spraying to one side as a charge collector, and activated carbon which carried out activation, are kneaded and sheet-sized. On one side Aluminium foil, Or CO₂ gas heating of the organic compound gels, such as an ingredient, formaldehyde resorcinol, etc. which stuck the plate, is carried out. It macromolecule-izes the sol-gel method heat-treated under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, and an organic compound low-molecular. The ingredient which sheet-sized similarly using the firing carbon created by the heat-treated polymerization method, and stuck the charge collector, Conductive polymer sheet materials, such as a thin layer sheet material and the poly acene, etc. are mentioned in metallic oxides, such as a platinum system alloy, ruthenium oxide, and indium oxide.

[0062] The acid made to dissolve compounds, such as alkali metal and alkaline earth metal, in an electrolytic-solution ingredient, Or tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate besides an alkali water solution etc., tetra-alkylammonium ion (R, R', and R' -- 'and R"--N⁺ ion --) R, R', and R -- ", R'" -- an alkyl group -- being shown -- tetra-alkyl ammonium salt with anions, such as PF₆- and BF₄-, -- a solute -- carrying out -- propylene carbonate PC -- The non-aqueous-solvent electrolytic solution dissolved in mixed stock organic solvents, such as independent organic solvents, such as gamma butyrolactone gamma-BL, or PC/ethylene carbonate (PC/EC), and PC/sulfolane (PC/SL), is mentioned.

[0063] Between the polarizable electrodes of the couple chosen from these ingredients, a separator is inserted and paper, polyethylene, polypropylene, and the porous sheet and glass fiber sheet of Teflon (trademark) are mentioned as an ingredient of a separator.

[0064] Electric double layer capacitor C makes these electrodes the laminating which sandwiched the separator and the collecting electrode plate in between, contains them in a container, and can consider the laminating type which fills up with and obturates the electrolytic solution, and the cylinder type which involves

in inter-electrode by one through a separator, contains this in a cylindrical container, and fills up with and obturates the electrolytic solution.

[0065] However, if the conditions which these show an example which constitutes electric double layer capacitor C, are a request, and were mentioned above are fulfilled, it will not be limited to this at all.

[0066] Moreover, the electric energy stored in electric double layer capacitor C decreases with time by self-discharge. Although a self-discharge rate changes with the configuration of electric double layer capacitor C, configurations, environmental temperature, etc., it is about set to 30% / month, and is in a larger inclination than the self-discharge of the one to the twice and the rechargeable battery of 5 or so times of a lead cell (3 - 5% / month), and Li ion cell (5% / month extent), a nickel-cadmium battery (10 - 20% / month), and a nickel hydride battery (15 - 30% / month). Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a supplementary current suitably.

[0067] On the other hand, in order to carry out reliable power control in addition to the policy of a deployment of the power by the above-mentioned bank switching, the charge electric energy (residue) currently stored in the capacitor bank 81 is measured with residue 82 [a total of], and the charge-and-discharge control according to the measurement result is applied.

[0068] An example of this supplementary current is shown in the flow chart of drawing 11 . first, the charge electric energy U currently stored in the capacitor bank 81 measures with residue 82 [a total of] -- having -- **** -- the charge electric energy U -- oneself -- if it becomes under the default value Us (80% of the electric energy at the time of a full charge) that decreases by discharge or activity and is defined beforehand, the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will drive, and the generated output of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will be incorporated by the power energy storage system 16 by ON of open/close switch 70b. In the power energy storage system 16, conversion into dc of the output of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is carried out by the converter 71, and

it is impressed to the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 by ON of one contact of the bidirection switch 74. In this way, the supplementary current of the capacitor bank 81 is carried out. In addition, when generated by the amount of [with which the dump power on the power line 18 is not presented by a consumer's 20 activity] excess, it is also possible to incorporate the power on the power line 18 to the power energy storage system 16 by ON of open/close switches 70a and 70b, and to carry out the supplementary current of the capacitor bank 81, without driving the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15.

[0069] During a supplementary current, the terminal voltage V of the capacitor bank 81 and the charging current to the capacitor bank 81 are detected by the protection control section 78. When the product of the terminal voltage V and charging current I is called for, the product is added with time amount progress and the aggregate value reaches charge need electric-energy ΔU equivalent to the difference of the charge electric energy U and full charge electric energy by which measurement was carried out [above-mentioned], Under decision, a supplementary current is ended for if the capacitor bank 81 became a full charge.

[0070] When discharge is needed, an open/close switch 75 is turned on, and the contact of another side of the bidirection switch 74 is turned on, and an inverter 71 drives further. thereby, the electrical potential difference of the capacitor bank 81 carries out conversion into ac with an inverter 77 -- having -- it -- electromagnetism -- the power line 18 is supplied by ON of breaker 17b.

[0071] On the occasion of this discharge, the terminal voltage V of the capacitor bank 81 and the discharge current from the capacitor bank 81 are detected by the protection control section 78. The discharge electric energy with the charge electric energy U which discharge electric energy is calculated from the product of the terminal voltage V, discharge current, and time amount, and is measured with residue 82 [a total of] at the time of discharge starting For example, when the discharge permissible electric energy equivalent to a difference with the above-mentioned default value U_s is reached, Under decision, actuation of an inverter 77 is suspended for if the capacitor bank 81 became the lack of capacity,

and discharge is completed.

[0072] About this supplement controlling the discharge, it does not pass to have described an example and is not limited to this.

[0073] In addition, measurement of the charge electric energy (residue) of electric double layer capacitor C is easy as compared with a rechargeable battery, and the charge electric energy U can be calculated by the bottom type (residue measurement calculation formula) which used electrostatic capacity Co and terminal voltage V.

It comes out from this enough only by having the measurement function of terminal voltage V as residue 82 [a total of], and is. $U = (1/2) \cdot C_o \cdot V^2$ -- May ask for this by performing the operation of a top type from the protection control section 78 at delivery and its terminal 19 to a terminal 19, and The measurement result (terminal voltage V) of residue 82 [a total of] can also be searched for by performing the operation of a top type by delivery and its server 31 to the server 31 of an electric power utility 30 through the protection control section 78 and a terminal 19.

[0074] On the other hand, the server 31 of an electric power utility is equipped with the means of following (1) - (8) as main functions.

(1) A presumed means to presume each consumer's 20 power requirements in a predetermined electric power supply relevance day based on the measurement result of each measuring instrument 22. A server 31 namely, by directing a data demand to each consumer's 20 terminal 23 periodically The measurement data (power, electric energy, and power-factor) of each instrumentation 22 are collected with ID of a proper every consumer 20 from each consumer's 20 terminal 23. And the measurement data and the local meteorological data which collected and these-collected local meteorological datas are used from each terminal 23 if needed. By the predetermined operation using the consumer basic data (it is a proper for every consumer) by which reading appearance is furthermore carried out from the internal memory of the server 31 concerned based on Above ID, each consumer's 20 power requirements, i.e., power used,

and operating electric energy in a previous predetermined stage are presumed from this time. Of which stage the power used and operating electric energy are presumed may carry out about the case where it carries out about degree batch of the unit measurement time amount set up beforehand, and the unit measurement time amount of the multiple times following the degree batch and it, and the any are sufficient as it.

[0075] (2) A decision means to opt for the generation-of-electrical-energy plan for sending out the power equivalent to the presumed power requirements to a transmission network 1 from each power producer 10 in the above-mentioned electric power supply relevance day. That is, based on the power producer basic data of a proper, each power producer's 10 local meteorological data, etc., a generation-of-electrical-energy plan is determined as the prior generation-of-electrical-energy plan and each power producer 10 who are announced by each power producer 10. This generation-of-electrical-energy plan matches need power for every unit measurement time amount in an electric power supply relevance day set up beforehand.

[0076] (3) An advice means to notify the generation-of-electrical-energy plan for which it opted through a communication network 2 to each power producer's 10 terminal 14.

[0077] (4) A detection means to detect the electric power supply situation from each power producer 10 to a transmission network 1 based on the measurement result of each measuring instrument 13. That is, by directing a data demand to each power producer's 10 terminal 14 periodically, a server 31 collects the measurement data (power, electric energy, and power-factor) of each instrumentation 13 with ID of a proper every power producer 10 from each power producer's 10 terminal 14, and detects an electric power supply situation from these collected measurement data.

[0078] (5) In the situation that the electric power supply based on a generation-of-electrical-energy plan is performed actually on the day of the above-mentioned electric power supply relevance day It is based on comparison with the electric

power supply situation detected by measurement of each measuring instrument 13, and the power operating condition detected by measurement of each measuring instrument 22. And it is based on each power producer 10 at the power producer basic data of a proper, each power producer's 10 local meteorological data, etc. A prediction means to predict demand and supply balance of a previous electric power supply and a power activity from this time (monitor), and to set up the increase and decrease of a value to each power producer's 10 supply voltage according to the prediction result (monitor means).

[0079] In this case, prediction is performed about degree batch of the unit measurement time amount set up beforehand, or the unit measurement time amount of the multiple times following that degree batch and it.

[0080] (6) The command means sent to each power producer's 10 terminal 14 through a communication network 2 by considering the increase and decrease of a value by which setting out was carried out [above-mentioned] as increment command / cutback command.

[0081] (7) A monitor means to supervise the measurement result of residue 82 [a total of] through the terminal 19 and the protection control section 78 by the data transmission and reception by the communication network 2 with each power producer's 10 terminal 19.

[0082] (8) It has separated from the predetermined value in which the above-mentioned electric power supply situation by which detection is carried out includes the increase and decrease of a value by which the command was carried out [above-mentioned] after sending out of the above-mentioned increment command, or the control tolerance on the basis of the predetermined value. The direction's of blank lack side, i.e., when the electric power supplies to a transmission network 1 run short to a consumer's 20 power activity, If the insufficiency is little, will make the power energy storage system 16 discharge, and the discharge power will be sent out to a transmission network 1. If an insufficiency is not little, will operate the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15, and the generated output will be sent out to a transmission

network 1. The control means which makes the power energy storage system 16 discharge, continuing a generation of electrical energy and power transmission of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 if lack is not canceled in spite of the power transmission from the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15.

[0083] In addition, ID which is the identification information of a proper, the class and basic data file of a generator 40, the property monitoring file of a generator 40, control and the management menu file of a generator 40, a generation-of-electrical-energy planned file, the past generation-of-electrical-energy data file, a weather data file, etc. are beforehand registered into a power producer by a power producer's 10 terminal 14, and communication facility with a required pin center, large, such as the server 31 of an electric power utility 30 and weather intelligence acquisition, is carried in it.

[0084] While the basic property data file of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 in the power energy storage system 16, the property monitoring file of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, control, a management menu file about the circumference circuit of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73, etc. are registered beforehand, communication facility with a server 31 is carried in the terminal 19.

[0085] ID which is the identification information of a proper in the server 31 of an electric power utility 30 at each power producer 10 and each consumer 20, The basic data file of each generator 40, the generation-of-electrical-energy data file of each generator 40, Each consumer's 20 basic data file, the power receiving data file of each consumer's 20 past, A generation-of-electrical-energy planned file, a generation-of-electrical-energy / activity power-related monitoring file, demand-and-supply-balance control / management file, A load-dispatch-instruction directions file, a supply-and-demand control file with the electric power company which owns a transmission network 1, A weather data file, electric double layer capacitor control / management directions file, The past data file of an electric double layer capacitor etc. is registered beforehand, and communication facility with required pin center, large, such as each terminals 14

and 23, a management pin center, large of an electric power company, and other weather intelligence management pin center, larges, is carried.

[0086] Monitoring menu files which are the identification information of a proper, such as a power activity data file, power receiving power, electric energy, etc. of ID, and the basic data file and the past of a consumer 20, are beforehand registered into a consumer 20 by each consumer's 20 terminal 23, and communication facility with a server 31 is carried in it.

[0087] Below, an operation of the above-mentioned configuration is explained, referring to the flow chart of drawing 12 . A server 31 receives power receiving data, such as power used and operating electric energy, from each consumer's 20 terminal 23, and grasps a power busy condition while it receives generation-of-electrical-energy data, such as a supply voltage and the amount of supply voltages, from each power producer's 10 terminals 14 and 19 and grasps an electric power supply condition (and generation-of-electrical-energy situation) (step S1) (step S2). On top of that, in a server 31, if required for a power producer's 10 basic data, a consumer's 20 basic data, and this, a comparison operation will be carried out to required-information data, such as meteorological datas, such as atmospheric temperature and the weather, and the demand and supply balance of the amount of supply and the amount used will be predicted (step S3).

[0088] When the amount of presumption used in the next unit measurement time amount or two or more future unit measurement time amount exceeds the plan amount of supply (YES of step S4), it is ordered from a server 31 in the increment in required power to each power producer's 10 terminal 14 (YES of step S5, step S6).

[0089] After this increment command, when the plan amount of supply does not catch up with the amount of presumption used yet, (YES of step S4, YES of step S5), and the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 are un-operating (NO of step S7), and moreover, if the insufficiency is little (YES of step S8), the energy-emitting from the power energy storage system 16 will be

considered. That is, the stored energy (charge electric energy of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73) of the power energy storage system 16 comes out enough, and on condition that a certain thing, (YES of step S9) and the power energy storage system 16 discharge (step S10). This discharge power is supplied to a transmission network 1, and the insufficiency of power is filled up. [0090] However, if an insufficiency is not little (NO of step S8), or when the stored energy (charge electric energy of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73) of the power energy storage system 16 is not enough, (NO of step S9) and operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will be planned.

That is, it is judged whether sunlight light-receiving and heat receipt of the extraction unit 50 in the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 are enough for operation respectively (step S11, step S13). The light income of sunlight is detected with a photosensor 61. A motor 60 drives and the elevation angle of the condensing inverter 57 is adjusted so that this detection quantity of light may serve as max. The amount of heat receipt is detected with a temperature sensor 62.

[0091] With [the detection quantity of light of a photosensor 61 is beyond the set point, and / the detection temperature of the temperature sensor 62 in condensing section 50a] the set point [beyond] moreover, (YES of step S11) and operation of Stirling engine 51 by sunlight energy are started under judgment that sunlight light-receiving is enough (step S12: photovoltaics). And this generated output is supplied to a transmission network 1.

[0092] For bad weather or night, when sunlight light-receiving is imperfection, (NO of step S11) and the closing motion valve 54 are opened, the heat carrier in the heat carrier tubing 53 circulates, and the generating heat of a steam boiler 44 is emitted to condensing section 50a. If the detection temperature of the temperature sensor 62 in condensing section 50a becomes by this heat dissipation beyond the set point, operation of Stirling engine 51 by the heat energy generated from (YES of step S13) and a steam boiler 44 under judgment that heat receipt is enough will be started (step S14: heat receipt generation of

electrical energy). And this generated output is supplied to a transmission network 1.

[0093] In this way, after the generating operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is started, when the plan amount of supply does not catch up with the amount of presumption used yet, (YES of step S4, YES of step S5, YES of step S7), and discharge of the power energy storage system 16 are started (NO of step S15, step S10). And this discharge power is supplied to a transmission network 1.

[0094] In spite of the generating operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15, and discharge of the power energy storage system 16 When [worst] the plan amount of supply does not catch up with the amount of presumption used yet (it YES(s) step S4) YES of step S5, YES of step S7, YES of step S15, It is reported in (YES of step S16), and the management pin center, large of the electric power company where that has jurisdiction [area / where each consumer 20 exists] to the bottom of decision that the power from an electric power company needs to be supplied (step S17).

[0095] In addition, the generating heat of a steam boiler 44 is insufficient, or when a heat receipt generation of electrical energy of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is impossible, (YES of step S16) and that are reported by the reasons of exerting trouble on a generation of electrical energy of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 in the management pin center, large of an electric power company like the above to the bottom of decision that the power from an electric power company needs to be supplied (step S17).

[0096] Then, if the plan amount of supply will be in the condition of exceeding the amount of presumption used (NO of step S4), when each power producer's 10 terminal 14 is not ordered yet in the power cutback from a server 31, first of all, discharge of the power energy storage system 16 and the generating operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will be suspended, respectively (steps S19, S20, S21, and S22). (NO of step S18) The

plan amount of supply still exceeds the amount of presumption used also for this, and when the amount of excess is 5% or more of the amount of presumption used, each power producer's 10 terminal 14 is ordered [if / a part of amount of supply voltages becomes useless and profitability falls] in a power cutback from a server 31 under decision (step S23).

[0097] After this cutback command, if the plan amount of supply is more than the amount of presumption used (NO of step S4, YES of step S18), it will be estimated by the inquiry to a terminal 19 from a server 31 whether the amount of energy storage of the power energy storage system 16 (charge electric energy of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73) is enough. When the amount of energy storage of the power energy storage system 16 is not enough, (YES of step S24) and the possibility of actuation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 are examined under decision that the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is required. That is, it is judged whether sunlight light-receiving and heat receipt of the extraction unit 50 in the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 are enough respectively (step S25, step S27).

[0098] With [the detection quantity of light of a photosensor 61 is beyond the set point, and / the detection temperature of the temperature sensor 62 in condensing section 50a] the set point [beyond] moreover, (YES of step S25) and operation of Stirling engine 51 by sunlight energy are started under judgment that sunlight light-receiving is enough (step S26: photovoltaics). And the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out by this generated output.

[0099] For bad weather or night, when sunlight light-receiving is imperfection, (NO of step S25) and the closing motion valve 54 are opened, the heat carrier in the heat carrier tubing 53 circulates, and the generating heat of a steam boiler 44 is emitted to condensing section 50a. If the detection temperature of the temperature sensor 62 in condensing section 50a becomes by this heat dissipation beyond the set point, operation of Stirling engine 51 by (YES of step

S27) and the generating heat energy of a steam boiler 44 will be started under judgment that heat receipt is enough (step S14: heat receipt generation of electrical energy). And the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out by this generated output.

[0100] However, the generating heat of a steam boiler 44 is insufficient, or a part for the excess with which each consumer's 20 activity is not presented among the dump power currently supplied to the power line 18 from the generator 40 of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 when a heat receipt generation of electrical energy of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is impossible is incorporated by the power energy storage system 16 by the reasons of having an adverse effect on operation of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11, and the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is carried out (step S30).

[0101] If the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit 73 is completed (NO of step S24), operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 will be suspended, or the power incorporation from the power line 18 will be stopped, and a supplementary current will be ended (step S31).

[0102] By repeating such processing for every unit measurement time amount, the demand and supply balance of power can be held with a high level, and, therefore, reliable dump power management can be realized.

[0103] By purchasing dump power from a power producer 10, and adopting this system, when performing the electric industry which sells this power to a consumer 20, the proper electric power supply organization suitable for the situation of the power used and operating electric energy of a consumer 20 can be established, and a very big contribution can be achieved in the viewpoint of high reliance of electric-industry management, and a revenue guarantee.

[0104] That is, an electric power utility 30 can secure certainly from a power producer 10 the power or electric energy which a consumer 20 needs, a consumer 20 can be supplied adequately, and it becomes the thing excellent in

dependability.

[0105] [2] Explain the 2nd operation gestalt. With the 2nd operation gestalt, a power energy storage means by which the hydrogen storing metal alloy was used is built into the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15. The power energy storage system 16 is removed in connection with this.

[0106] A hydrogen storing metal alloy has the property to carry out occlusion of the hydrogen and to secede from it with temperature, a pressure, and hydrogen concentration. The reaction between a hydrogen storing metal alloy and hydrogen H₂ is expressed with a bottom type. In addition, deltaE is the energy accompanying occlusion desorption of hydrogen. 2-/nM+H₂ 2-/nMH_n+deltaE -- storage of power energy and bleedoff are performed using endoergic [at the time of carrying out occlusion of the hydrogen of this hydrogen storing metal alloy], and the exothermic reaction at the time of ****ing.

[0107] That is, as shown in drawing 14 , hydrogen storing metal alloy tank (1st hydrogen storing metal alloy tank) 90a is prepared in condensing section 50a of the extraction unit 50, and two or more hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machines (the 1st hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine) 91 are formed in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a. The hydrogen storing metal alloy (particle) is held in these hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, respectively. Moreover, the hydrogen duct 100 is opened for free passage by these hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, the hydrogen duct 100 is drawn out of the extraction unit 50, and the edge is introduced into the thermostat 102. The closing motion valve 101 for flow control is formed in the hydrogen duct 100.

[0108] Hydrogen storing metal alloy tank (2nd hydrogen storing metal alloy tank) 90c is prepared in a thermostat 102, two or more hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machines (the 2nd hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine) 91 are formed in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c, and the introductory edge of the above-mentioned hydrogen duct 100 is opened for free passage by each of that hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91. The hydrogen storing metal

alloy (particle) is held also in these hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, respectively. Moreover, while the heat carrier tubing 105 through which the generating heat of an external heat source, for example, the exoergic part of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11, circulates through a heat carrier is introduced, the cooling water tubing 107 through which an external heat source, for example, the cooling water from the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11, circulates is introduced into the thermostat 102. The closing motion valve 106,107 for flow control is formed in these heat carrier tubing 105 and the cooling water tubing 107, and lifting and descent of the temperature in a thermostat 102 are possible respectively by the proper closing motion.

[0109] A temperature sensor 62,104 is attached in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90c, respectively, and these temperature sensors 62,104 and the above-mentioned closing motion valve 101,106,108 are connected to the terminal 19.

[0110] The hydrogen by which occlusion is carried out to each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 of hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a goes up in response to the heat energy of sunlight more than constant temperature, and is desorbed from each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91. The hydrogen from which it was desorbed moves to hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of a thermostat 102 through the hydrogen duct 100 by disconnection of the closing motion valve 101. a terminal 19 -- closing motion of the closing motion valve 108 of the cooling water tubing 107, and the closing motion valve 106 of the heat carrier tubing 105 -- respectively -- proper -- adjusting -- beforehand -- constant temperature -- the temperature in a layer 102 is set below to the temperature which can carry out hydrogen absorption of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c, and occlusion of the hydrogen by which desorption migration was carried out from hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of condensing section 50a a is carried out to each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c. Since it will be accompanied by generation of heat if occlusion of

the hydrogen is carried out to each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, the closing motion valve 106,108 is adjusted until temperature and a pressure are stabilized, in order to maintain container internal pressure below at a safety standard, holding hydrogen absorption, finally the closing motion valve 101 is closed, and energy is stored. The midst which was made to drive Stirling engine 51 and has been generated with the generator 52 is also possible for storage of this energy.

[0111] Thus, the stored energy is emitted if needed suitably. namely, constant temperature -- it is made to go up to the value in which the hydrogen in which occlusion was carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy in each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c by accommodation of the closing motion valve 106,108 can be desorbed from the temperature of hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of a layer 102 It is made to move to hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90 of condensing section 50a a through the hydrogen duct 100 by disconnection of the closing motion valve 101, and occlusion of the hydrogen from which this is desorbed is carried out to each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91. With the heat energy generated in connection with the occlusion at this time, make Stirling engine 55 drive, a generator 52 is made to drive, and it generates electricity.

[0112] Although and occlusion and desorption of the hydrogen to each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a and 90c are performed by driving a motor 60 and adjusting closing motion of the closing motion valve 106,108, carrying out monitoring of the temperature with the temperature sensor 62,104 attached in these tank walls, the actuation is carried out while a terminal 19 repeats data collection. [changing the include angle of the condensing plate 57] If required, it will control by the server 31, communicating by the terminal 19 and the server 31.

[0113] The cross-section configuration of the hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 is shown in drawing 15 . The hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 puts the hydrogen storing metal alloy particle 93 in each tooth space

divided with two or more metal plates 92, and the head of the hydrogen duct 100 connects the porous tubing 94 which consists of a porous ceramic, and hydrogen penetrates the porous tubing 94 and contacts the hydrogen storing metal alloy particle 93. Moreover, a temperature sensor 95 is also inserted in the hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, and it enables it to control occlusion hydrogen or the amount of hydrogen desorption by temperature in it.

[0114] As for the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient held in the hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, it is desirable to have the following properties.

(1) Activation is easy. (2) A hydrogen storage capacity is large. (3) **** capacity is large. (4) It has the heat of formation suitable for **** temperature conditions. (5) The range of the equilibrium of the pressure which can hold hydrogen absorption, temperature, and hydrogen concentration is wide (the so-called plateau field of a PCT curve is large, and the inclination is small). (6) The hysteresis (the difference of the pressure of occlusion and the pressure of desorption, i.e., irreversibility) of balanced hydrogen pressure is small. (7) The occlusion and the amount of desorption of hydrogen are large. (8) It is reversible enough at **** and heat dissipation temperature. (9) It has good thermal conductivity. (10) The pulverization of an alloy is excellent in endurance few. (11) It is cheap.

[0115] As a hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient which may fulfill these conditions A titanium system alloy, a rare earth system alloy, a zirconium system alloy, calcium alloys, Alloys, such as a magnesium system alloy, are applicable. As a concrete alloy ingredient Mg2nickel, MmNi5, MmNi5-xAlx, MmNi5-xFex, LmNi5, TiFe, TiFe1-xMnx, Ti1-xZrxCr1-yMn1+y, FeTi1.13-19wt%Fe7Ti 10O3, FeTi1-xOy, It xAlx(es), CaNi5, CaxNiyMmzAlw, and CaNi5- LaNi5, LaNi5, and LaNi5- Zr1-xTix, Zr0.5Ti0.5 (Mn0.8Fe0.2) 1.7, Zr0.8Ti0.2(Fe0.75V0.15Cr0.1) 2, Ti1.2Zr0.2Cr1.2Mn 0.8, Ti1.2Cr1.2Mn 0.8, Ti1.2CrMn, TiFe1-x-yNixVy, Ti1.1Fe0.8nickel0.2Zr 0.05, TiCo0.5Fe0.5V0.05, etc. can be chosen. In addition, Mm is a misch metal (mixture of a rare earth metal), and Lm is a lanthanum

consolidation misch metal. Moreover, a front face will be covered with a metal oxide film or a carbon material if it is the mixed stock ingredient of these alloys, and the need. Moreover, if required, even if it will use the alloy of the same presentation, using the powder mixture of a different particle size, endoergic and calorific value can be controlled or a hydrogen storage capacity can be changed. However, it is not necessarily limited to these that what is necessary is just the alloy ingredient which has the function in which the content of this invention is realized.

[0116] In actual employment, sunlight appears from a hydrogen storing metal alloy in desorption of occlusion hydrogen enough. In a certain case Adjust the include angle of the condensing plate 57, bring sunlight together in condensing section 50a, and the temperature in condensing section 50a is raised. Hydrogen is desorbed from the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a in condensing section 50a. Disconnection of the closing motion valve 101 conveys the hydrogen from which it was desorbed through the hydrogen duct 100 to hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c in a thermostat 102, occlusion of it is carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91, and the energy of the amount of conventions is stored (supplementary current by photovoltaics).

[0117] When [weak] sunlight is not desorbed from the hydrogen by which occlusion is carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 of hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a in condensing section 50a, the generating heat utilization of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 examines the possibility of the hydrogen desorption in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of a thermostat 102. If there is no trouble in a generation of electrical energy of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 and it judges that the power requirements to each consumer 20 are enough even if it receives heat from the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 Convey heat energy for the closing motion valve 54 of the heat carrier tubing 53 to aperture

and condensing section 50a, and the temperature of hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a in condensing section 50a is raised. The hydrogen by which occlusion was carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a is desorbed. Disconnection of the closing motion valve 101 conveys it to hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c in a thermostat 102 through the hydrogen duct 100. Occlusion is carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c, and the energy of the amount of conventions is stored (supplementary current by heat-receiving generation of electrical energy).

[0118] Although operation of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system 15 is needed when the electric power supplies to each consumer 20 run short On condition that sufficient heat energy to be desorbed from the hydrogen by which occlusion was carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of a thermostat 102 if extraction of the heat energy only in the extraction unit 50 is inadequate is obtained from the exoergic part of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 The closing motion valve 106 by the side of a thermostat 102 is opened, heat transport is performed to a thermostat 102, and the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 is raised more than constant temperature. And the closing motion valve 101 is opened, it flows through the hydrogen duct 100, and occlusion of the hydrogen from which it is desorbed in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c side is carried out to the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a in condensing section 50a. The temperature in condensing section 50a is raised by generation of heat by this occlusion, with that heat energy, Stirling engine 51 is driven, a generator 52 is operated under that power, and that generated output is supplied to a transmission network 1. Since it is almost the same as the 1st operation gestalt about other configurations and operations, the explanation is omitted.

[0119] Some technique can be considered for the assessment approach of the hydrogen storage capacity in the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90c. As a primary method, the amount of hydrogen which carried out occlusion to either of the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90c or its both first is measured, and this value is inputted into the terminal 19 or the server 31, and let this be basic data. Assessment of the amount of energy storage and the burst size of stored energy installs a capacity detector etc. in the hydrogen duct 100 to which the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90c are connected, and measures the amount of migration hydrogen between both tanks.

[0120] Moreover, as an option, the PTC curve which shows a pressure (P), temperature (T), and the balanced property of a presentation (a hydrogen storage capacity, C) is beforehand measured about the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a and 90c, and the occlusion possible amount is calculated.

[0121] The conceptual diagram of the PTC curve of a hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient is shown in drawing 16 . An axis of ordinate shows the pressure P of occlusion hydrogen, and an axis of abscissa shows the amount of occlusion hydrogen (H) per hydrogen storing metal alloy (M) unit quantity. if hydrogen storage capacity H/M per [which has been set to constant temperature T1] hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient unit is made to increase, hydrogen pressure P will increase and hydrogen pressure P will serve as the pressure P1 of about 1 law from a certain presentation nA in the field of nB. When hydrogen storage capacity H/M is furthermore increased, hydrogen pressure P shows again rapid lifting. This presentations nA and nB and hydrogen P1 differ from each other a little, when desorbed from the hydrogen storing metal alloy from the hydrogen which carried out occlusion. That is, a fixed hysteresis will be produced if occlusion of hydrogen and actuation of desorption are performed. That is, desorption is performed with hydrogen absorption so reversibly that the field from presentation nA to nB has the small change by the equilibrium of equilibrium pressure P1 and a hysteresis is small. The magnitude of these equilibrium

ranges and a hysteresis differs, if temperature T differs. The presentation range from nA which is in equilibrium as much as possible to nB is wide, and the hydrogen equilibrium pressure P1 is a flat (change is), and the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient which can be applied has a small hysteresis, and it is desirable for the smallness of this equilibrium composition by the temperature change, or a hydrogen pressure and a hysteresis not to change.

[0122] Generally, 250-degree-C or more range of the actuation temperature of Stirling engine 51 is less than 500 degrees C, and it is desirable to include the temperature from which hydrogen absorption desorption is carried out to this temperature field by the pressure also with the hydrogen storing metal alloy of each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a in condensing section 50a near atmospheric pressure (field of equilibrium). The hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient with which each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a is filled up is chosen from this viewpoint. As the ingredient, the magnesium system alloy ingredient of the presentation which permuted some of Mg or nickel of Mg2nickel or Mg2nickel with one sort or two or more sorts of transition-metals elements or rare earth elements can choose as an example.

[0123] On the other hand, in hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c in a thermostat 102, in order to use the generating heat and cooling water from the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11 for temperature control, the width of face of a temperature field is larger than hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90 of condensing section 50a a. Cooling water is usually -10-degree-C or more temperature requirement 50 degrees C or less, and since it can choose cooling water, steam, waste gas, etc. as a heat source of the generation-of-electrical-energy facility 11, it serves as 30-degree-C or more temperature requirement hundreds of degrees C or less. Therefore, the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient with which each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 of hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c in a thermostat 102 is filled up is chosen in consideration of this point. Although the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient

to choose is considered [that it is various and] As an example, as an ingredient which has the temperature of an equilibrium range at the low temperature below a room temperature with atmospheric pressure Titanium system alloys, such as Mi1.2Cr1.2Mn 0.8 and Ti1.2CrMn, and a MmNi5 system alloy as an ingredient which has the temperature of an equilibrium range at the inside low temperature of about 60 degrees C from a room temperature Calcium alloys and TiFe(s), such as CaNi5 and CaxNiyMmzAlw, Titanium system alloys, such as TiFe1-xMnx, Ti1.2Zr0.2Cr1.2Mn 0.8, and FeTi1.13-19wt%Fe7Ti 10O3 As an ingredient which has the temperature of an equilibrium range in the temperature requirement where the high temperature hot water from a room temperature to about 100 degrees C is applied Zirconium system alloys, such as Zr0.8Ti0.2(Fe0.75V0.15Cr0.1) 2, and LaNi5, LaNi5-xAlx, Rare-earth-elements system alloys, such as MmNi5-xAlx and LmNi5, as an ingredient which has the temperature of an equilibrium range in the temperature requirement to 100 degrees C or more about 200 degrees C where the inside low temperature gas of steam etc. is applied Titanium system alloys, such as rare-earth-elements system alloys, such as LaNi5-xAlx, TiFe1-x-yNixVy and Ti1.1Fe0.8nickel0.2Zr 0.05, and TiCo0.5Fe0.5V0.05, can be chosen.

[0124] however, the sealing performance of the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90c or each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 be high, and since hydrogen absorption and the balanced property of desorption also change by the pressure range which can be choose spread, perform surface treatment, such as suitable coat formation of an alloy ingredient particle, control the particle size of an alloy ingredient particle, or be fill up with two or more sorts of alloys, selection application may be able to be carry out, without not necessarily adhere to the above-mentioned conditions.

[0125] moreover, about hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90 of condensing section 50a a, and hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c of a thermostat 102 If required, will contain more than one every, and both these hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks are connected with a serial, juxtaposition, or a serial parallel

with a hydrogen duct and a closing motion valve. It is also possible to carry out desorption of the occlusion hydrogen from the hydrogen storing metal alloy by more effective and efficient heat utilization and hydrogen absorption to this alloy, and to aim at buildup of the amount of energy storage and buildup of storage / bleedoff rate. This example is shown in drawing 17 .

[0126] That is, the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90b were formed in condensing section 50a, the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90c and 90d were formed in the thermostat 102, and each hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine 91 of both in these hydrogen storing metal alloy tank was opened for free passage with the hydrogen duct 100, and the closing motion valve 101,111,112 is formed in each of that hydrogen duct 100. In the case of energy storage, it is desorbed from the hydrogen storing metal alloy of the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90b to occlusion hydrogen, it is moved to the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90c and 90d, and occlusion is carried out to a hydrogen storing metal alloy. On the contrary, in case stored energy is emitted, it is desorbed from a hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks [90c and 90d] hydrogen storing metal alloy to occlusion hydrogen, it is moved to the hydrogen storing metal alloy tanks 90a and 90b, and occlusion is carried out to a hydrogen storing metal alloy.

[0127] It is easing the occlusion which falls by adopting such a configuration for the temperature gradient generated by the income and outgo of hydrogen absorption and the heat of reaction in the case of desorption, or the amount of desorption hydrogen, and is *****. Moreover, even if a hysteresis is large to some extent, the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient which was excellent in hydrogen absorption capacity can be applied, and more effective and efficient energy storage and bleedoff can be realized.

[0128] For example, if hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90b is filled up with the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient with the more high (in atmospheric pressure) temperature of an equilibrium range even if the temperature rise of condensing section 50a happens, since hydrogen desorption was carried out by

hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a when performing energy storage, only compared with hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90a, while the pressure variation of condensing section 50a has been more small, accommodation of the amount of energy storage can be performed, and energy storage will become possible by effective hydrogen migration. Moreover, when moving the hydrogen from which it was desorbed to a thermostat 102 with the hydrogen duct 100, The occlusion of the hydrogen can be effectively carried out by filling up hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c with a hydrogen alloy ingredient with the comparatively high temperature of an equilibrium range for the comparatively high hydrogen gas of temperature first. If the hydrogen to which it furthermore moved and temperature fell fills up hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90d with the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient with the low temperature of an equilibrium range from hydrogen storing metal alloy tank 90c, it can carry out occlusion of the hydrogen to this alloy effectively, and is desirable. In addition, deformation implementation is variously possible for this invention in the range which is not limited to each above-mentioned operation gestalt, and does not change a summary.

[0129]

[Effect of the Invention] As more than stated, according to this invention, the dump power managerial system excellent in the dependability which an electric power utility can secure certainly from a power producer the power or electric energy which a power user needs, and can supply it adequately to a power user can be offered.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the overall configuration of each operation gestalt.

[Drawing 2] The Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system of each operation gestalt, a power energy storage system, and the block diagram showing the configuration of the periphery.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the configuration of the example of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system in the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing the configuration of the example of the accumulation-of-electricity unit in the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 5] The flow chart for explaining the supplementary current of the accumulation-of-electricity unit in the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 6] Drawing showing the configuration of the modification of the accumulation-of-electricity unit in the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 7] Drawing showing the example of a change of the connection pattern of the capacitor bank in drawing 6 .

[Drawing 8] Drawing showing another example of a change of the connection pattern of the capacitor bank in drawing 6 .

[Drawing 9] Drawing showing still more nearly another example of a change of the connection pattern of the capacitor bank in drawing 6 .

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing change of discharge voltage in case there is nothing with the case where bank switching of the capacitor bank in drawing 6 occurs.

[Drawing 11] The flow chart for explaining the supplementary current of the capacitor bank in drawing 6 .

[Drawing 12] The flow chart for explaining an overall operation of the 1st operation gestalt.

[Drawing 13] The flow chart following drawing 12 .

[Drawing 14] Drawing showing the configuration of the example of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system in the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 15] Drawing in which carrying out the cross section of the configuration of the hydrogen storing metal alloy hold machine in the 2nd operation gestalt, and showing it.

[Drawing 16] Drawing showing the concept of the PTC curve of the hydrogen storing metal alloy ingredient in the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 17] Drawing showing the configuration of the modification of the Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system in the 2nd operation gestalt.

[Description of Notations]

1 [-- Generation-of-electrical-energy facility,] -- An electric power company transmission network, 2 -- A communication network, 10 -- A power producer, 11 13 -- An instrumentation, 14 -- A terminal, 15 -- Stirling-engine generation-of-electrical-energy system (auxiliary generation-of-electrical-energy means), 16 -- power energy storage system (energy storage means) 17a and 17b-- electromagnetism -- a breaker -- 18 [-- Building,] -- The power line, 19 -- A terminal, 20 -- A consumer (power user), 21 22 [-- A server, 40 / -- Generator,] -- An instrumentation, 23 -- A terminal, 30 -- An electric power utility, 31 50 [-- A generator, 53 / -- Heat carrier tubing, 54 / -- A closing motion valve, 71 / -- An AC/DC converter, 73 / -- An accumulation-of-electricity unit, 77 / -- An inverter, 78 / -- Protection control section] -- An extraction unit, 50a -- The condensing section, 51 -- A Stirling engine, 52

[Translation done.]

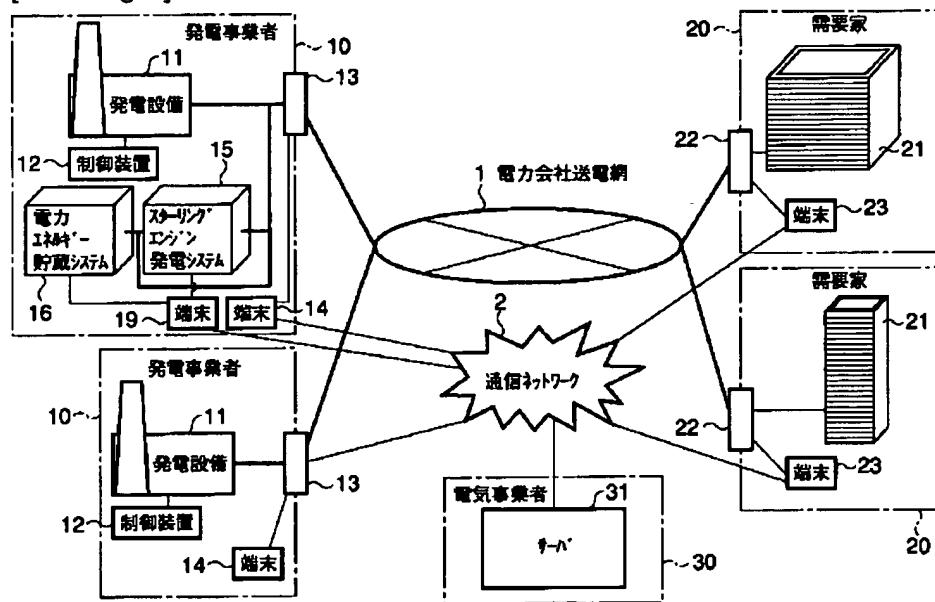
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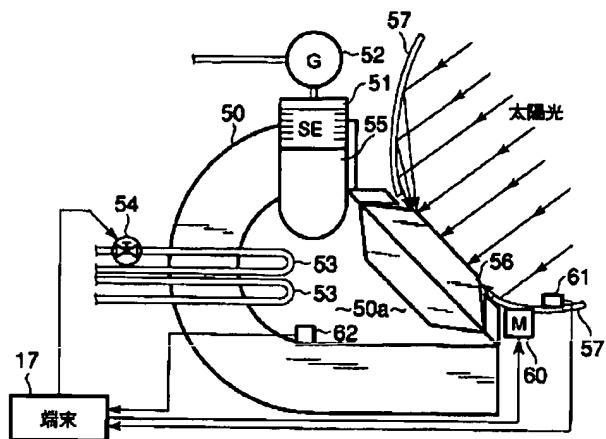
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DRAWINGS

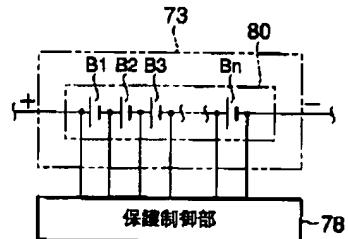
[Drawing 1]



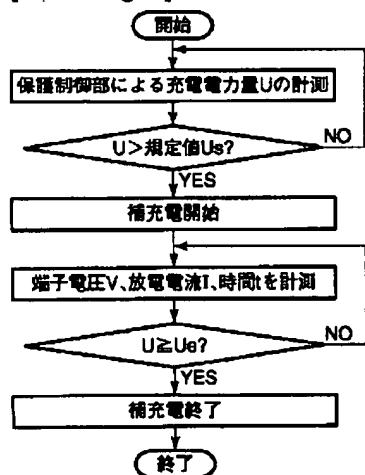
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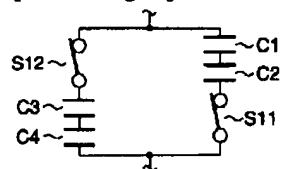
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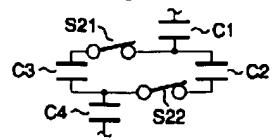
[Drawing 5]



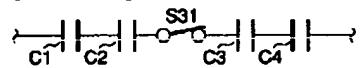
[Drawing 7]



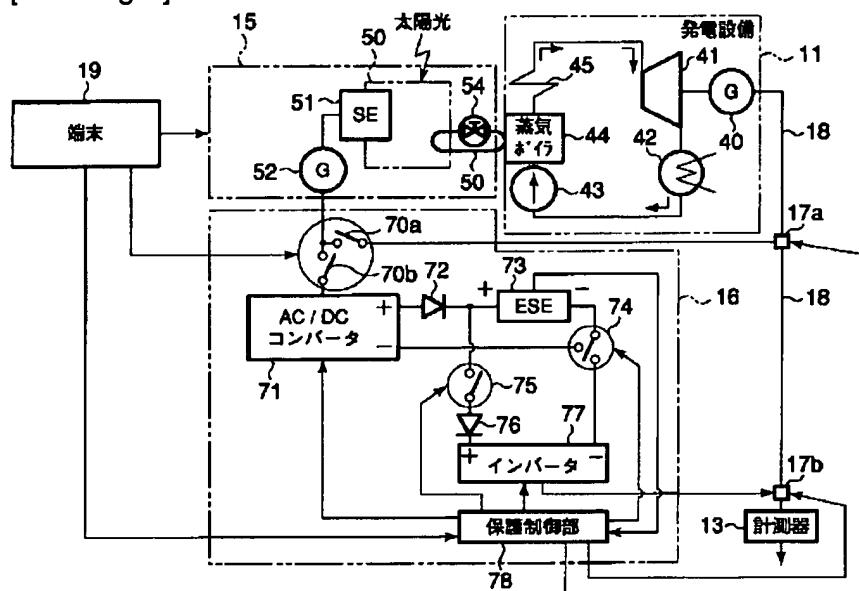
[Drawing 8]



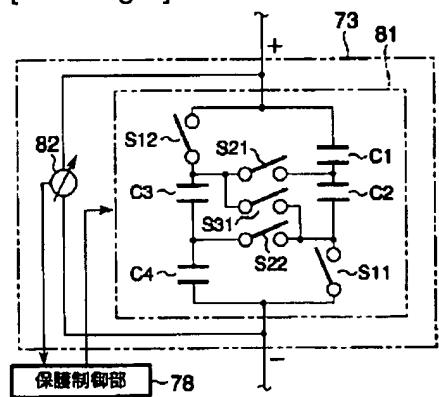
[Drawing 9]



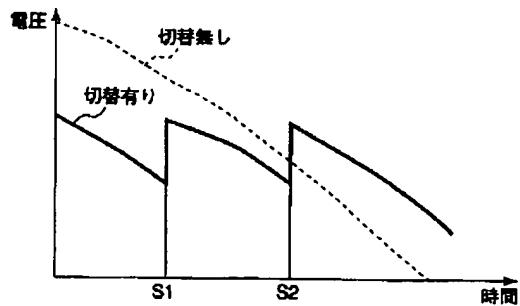
[Drawing 2]



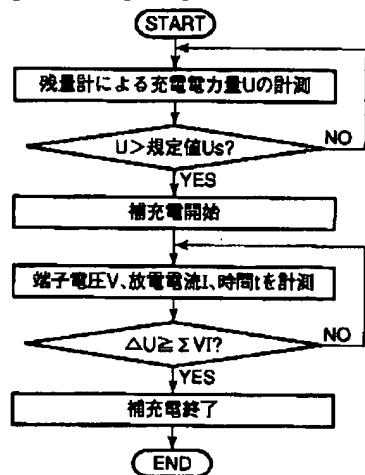
[Drawing 6]



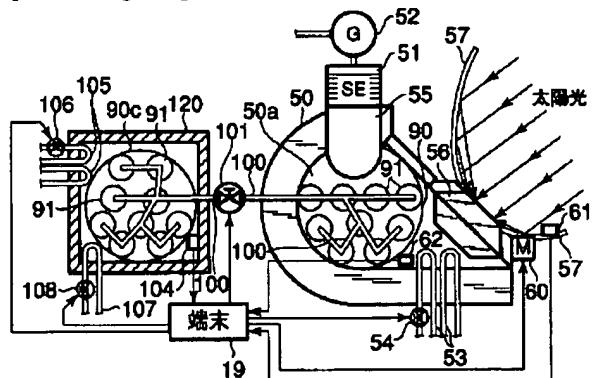
[Drawing 10]



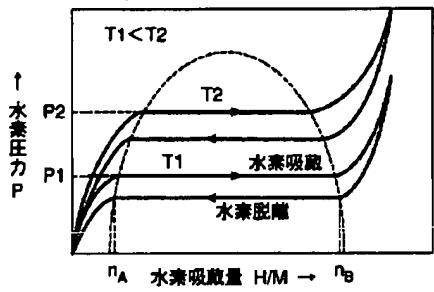
[Drawing 11]



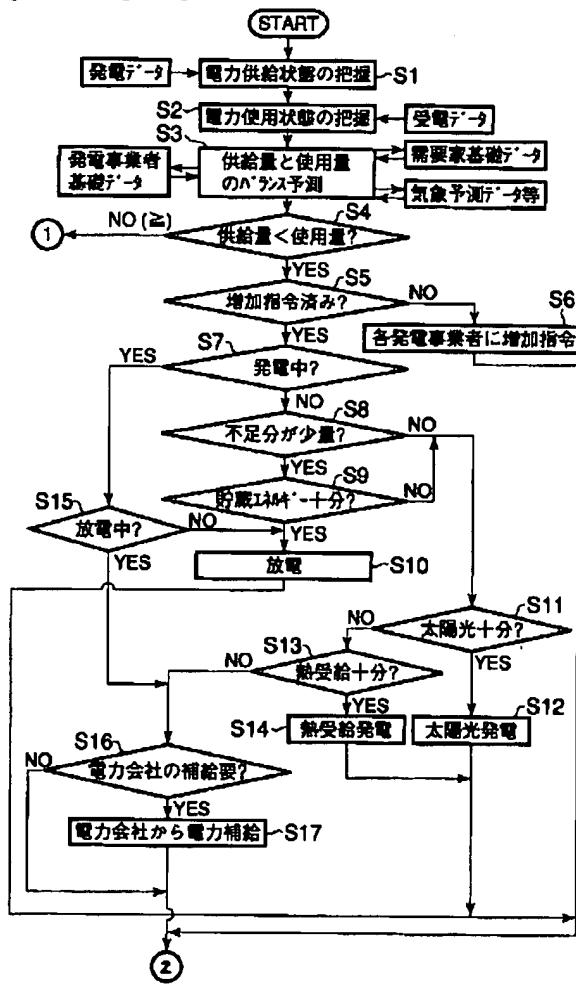
[Drawing 14]



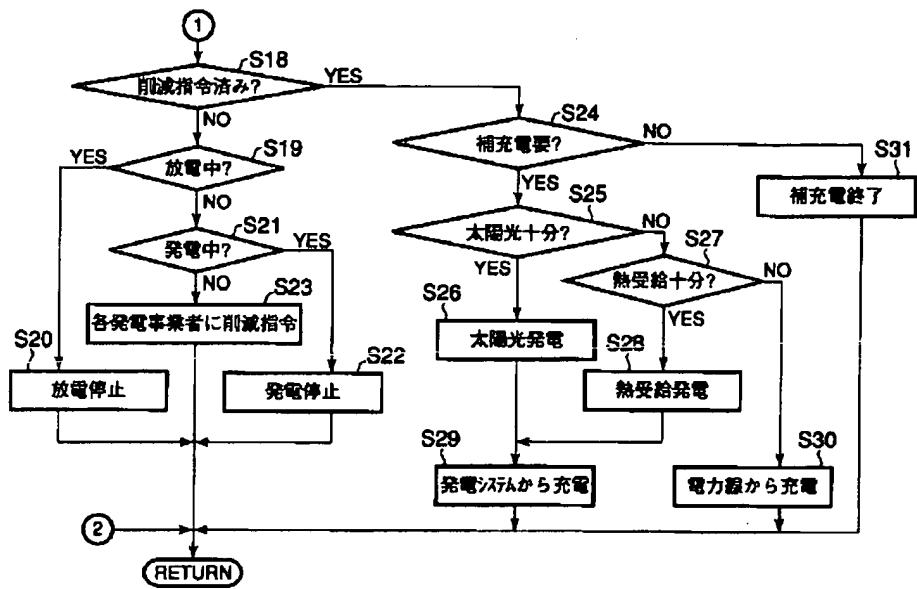
[Drawing 16]



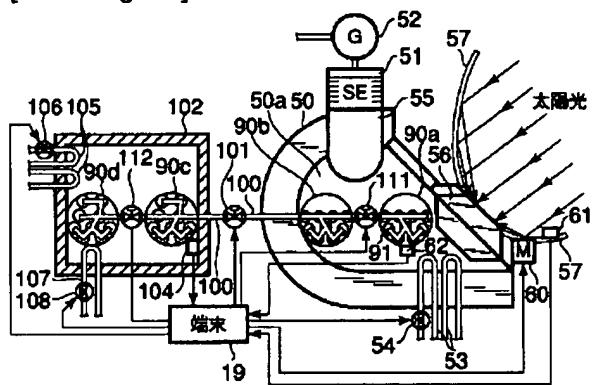
[Drawing 12]



[Drawing 13]



[Drawing 17]



[Translation done.]